WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

No. 31,468

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Syria Said To Agree to Lebanon **Peace Plan**

BEIRUT - President Amin Ge mayel apparently won Syria's backing Friday to set up a government of national unity composed equally of Christians and Moslems 10 guide Lebanon out of nice years of civil war.

Sources in Beirut and Damascus said the cabinet would be formed with 26 ministers early next week. probably under former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem ally of Syria.

But one of the main Maronite Christian leaders, former President Camille Chamoun, said he was categorically opposed to Mr. Karami becoming prime minister. Phalangist radio said. Mr. Chamoun, 84, was interior minister in Mr. Karami's "salvation cahioet" at the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

The new government would replace the nine-member caretaker cabinet under the outgoing prime minister, Shafik al-Wazzan, who resigned in February when Druze and Shiite Moslem militias wrested control of mainly Moslem West Beirut from the Lebanese Army.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite, has since been unable to form a new government, Opposition groups insisted on constitutional and political changes to end 40 years of Christian domination be negotiated before a new cabinel was

Mr. Gemayel and President Ha-lez al-Assad of Syria held 11 hours of talks in Damascus, and Mr. Gemayel returned Friday with what the Lebanese and Syria sources said was an "agreement on the principles of peace and national reconciliation.

The two presidents agreed that Moslems and Christians should equally share executive and legislative powers, and Mr. Assad pledged to prevail upon Syria's Druze and Shiite opposition allies

to cooperate, the sources said. Beirut's port and airport would be reopened within two weeks of the formation of the new government, the sources said. Both facilities have been closed since the Feb. o fall of West Beirut to anti-govern-

Lebanon's current 99-seat parfiament would be increased to eier 120 or 130 seats Damascus agreement.

The cabinet is also to set up a 32man advisory committee within two months to draft constitutional. political, economic and social changes to be carried out within a year, the sources said.

The cabinet will also create a ministerial committee to reorganize the Lebanese Army command and reunite its forces, which collapsed along sectarian lines in the latest rounds of the civil war last September and Fehrnary, they added. (AP, Reuters)

g =

■ UN Renews Lebanon Force Earlier, Michael J. Berlin of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations in New York:

The Security Council Thursday renewed the mandate of a UN peace force in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, but only after a backstage rift between the United States and the government of Mr. Gemayel.

U.S. officials said that the U.S. delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, warned the Lebanese privately that Washington could not support the terms they had put forward earlier Thursday, Unless these were modified, the United States would have to review its commitment to paying its share of the cost of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, they

The dispute arose over Lehanon's desire to include in the resolution support for an expanded UN rule in mediating a settlement of the stalemate in southern Lebanon. Both the United States and Israel opposed references in the resolution which, they said, could prejudge such consultations by Secrelary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and Undersecretary Brian Urquhart.

At Least 12 Hurt In Heathrow Blast

Compiled by the Sigh From Populate LONDON - A homb explosion

One of the injured was in very serious condition and another was unconscious on admission, a hospital spokesman said. The beenh went off in the customs and hag-gage area of Termoral 2, which mainly handles | uropean flights." . Police vaid.

Several buildings were cleared and the entire airport was scaled. Bomb squad officers with sniffer dogs were sent to the area. Devens of anti-terrorist police at the labyall lembassy siege rushed to the Famous complex west of Lon-

sharpen Mr Mondale's focus on osues affecting nonunee is indirectly supporting Ronald Reagan. (Reuters, UPI)

The mostly young demonstrators blocked the entrances to the Lucius D. Clay Barracks, named after the U.S. general who helped organize the 1948-49 Berlin airlift.

A demonstration of 50 people waited Friday ed were released after their names were taken

hospitals when police cleared the road outside the barracks at Garlstedt, 24 miles (40 kilometers) north of Bremen. Demonstrators put the blocked the road in an attempt to halt a military injured at 12, with six needing treatment.

blocked the road in an attempt to halt a military convoy but there was no trouble with police and

Oo the second day of protests, hundreds of police with night sticks pushed and chased secbase clear," said a police spokesman. tions of a crowd of 2,500 from the gates of the

barracks of the 2d U.S. Armored Division after Police spokesmen said the 160 people arrest-

"It is our intention to keep the entrance to the

West German Police Disperse Protesters at U.S. Army Base GARLSTEDT, West Germany - Riot police the erush and four had to be treated in local nuclear missiles was reported deployed last No-

Police trained water cannon Friday on protesters staging a sit-in at the U.S. Army barracks in Garlstedt, West Germany.

"I slept for 50 years. Now I realize what is going on," said one protester at Mutlangen, a teacher named Alfred Renz, 56. "We have to stop the arms race,"

Organizers said a small group of protesters set up a peaceful, 24-hour vigil outside the U.S. European Command headquarters near Stuttat the gates of the Mutlangen base of the 56th gart, and 3,000 started a four-day, 40-mile U.S. Field Artillery 35 miles east of Stuttgart, where at least one battery of U.S. Pershing-2 dozens of smaller rallies and marches. gart, and 3,000 started a four-day, 40-mile

No British Role Foreseen For Hong Kong After '97

Howe Becomes First to Admit Administrative Power to End

HONG KONG - Sir Geoffrey Howe. Britain's foreign secretary, Friday became the first British official to state publicly that his country would relinquish sovereignty and administrative powers over Hong Kong to China in 1997 with-

"It is right for me to tell you that would not be realistic to think of an agreement that provides for continued British administration in Hong Kong after 1997." he said at a press conference after talks in

Sir Geoffrey's comments about a British presence were not a surprise, yet they marked a turning point in the bistory of the colony. Since September 1982 British and Chinese officials have been negotiating an agreement on exactly how and when the exchange of power would take place.

The indications are that Britain at first pushed to retain a role in Hong Kong's administration after returning sovereignty to China, Sir Geoffrey's comments Friday confirmed that this was not to be.

The comments were certain to raise tension in Hong Kong despite Sir Geoffrey's assurances that Britain would press Beijing to guarantee the colony significant autonomy under Communist rule.

Britain's lease on most of the territory runs out in 1997, "a fact we could not and cannot ignore." Sir Geoffrey said.

Sir Geoffrey arrived from Beii-

with Chinese leaders. "Our approach to the talks has been to examine with the government of China how it might be possible to arrive at arrangements that would secure for Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy under out retaining an official presence in Chinese sovereigns." he said.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain's main concern in the talks with China was to preserve the way of life in Hong Kong, a way of life which lies at the heart of the territory's success.

He said any agreement reached between China and Britain on Hong Kong's future would be en-shrined within a "formally recorded international agreement."

He indicated that such an agree-

ment was the best guarantee Hong Kong could have of the maintenance of its present system and freedoms after becoming part of the People's Republic in 1997.

China has said it intends to "basically" retain Hong Kong's pre-sent system for at least 50 years after 1997, and Sir Gcoffrey took note of this in his remarks. The government of Hong Kong.

still generally run along classic British colonial lines, would be "developed along increasingly rep-resentative lines" in the 13 years remaining before the exchange of power, he said. He declined to reveal the contents of the Chinese-British talks,

but he did say that "several points of substance remain to be re-He said he was aware that Hong changed."

Kong's 5.3 million residents were



Sir Geoffrey Howe

anxious about the future and repeated the British position that it wanted the agreement to be acceptable both to the British Parliament and to the people of Hong Kong.

But he admitted that it had not heen decided how the opinions of the people of Hong Kong would be determined. "We are still consider-ing the most effective ways of testing opinions," he said.

Sir Geoffrey expressed confidence that a way could be found to maintain the continuity of Hong Kong's stability, prosperity and way of life.

He said the Chinese government has "made it clear publicly" that it wanted Hong Kong's "social and economic systems and lifestyle, in many ways so different from those of mainland China, to remain un-

(Renters, AP, UPI)

Eclipse Is Called Key To Dating Crucifixion

backed hy water cannon and tear gas on Friday

dispersed hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters

blocking a U.S. tank base, injuring at least six

sousing them with water laced with tear gas.

persons and arresting 160.

for possible future prosecution.

WASHINGTON — Four dates have been proposed by scholars as / the historical date of the Crucifixion of Christ, but only one — Friday, April 3, in 33 AD — is backed up by astronomical history, two Oxford University scientists say.

Colin J. Humphreys and W.G. Waddington, writing in the British journal Nature, present fresh evidence that the Crucifixion took place on the first Friday of April 33, based on a calculation that a partial eclipse of the moon could be seen in Jerusalem on that date. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Waddington say that this eclipse appeared to be "blood red" and followed a dust storm that "darkened the sun," just as the apostles said in the Gospels.

Presumably, this eclipse was considered irrelevant to the date of the Crucifixion since it was believed to be invisible from Jerusalem."
the two Oxford scientists say. "However, the more accurate calculations presented here prove that this eclipse was visible."

For centuries, scholars have argued whether Christ was crucified on one of four April Fridays in the first century: April 11, in the year 27: April 7, in the year 30; April 3, in the year 33, and April 23, in the year 34. The Oxford scientists use Biblical history to dismiss 27 as being too soon and 34 as being too late.

They add: "The only eminent advocate of 23 April, 34, is Sir Isaac Newton, whose chief reason seems to have been that 23 April is St. George's Day," a high Anglican holiday.

Between the remaining two dates — April 7, 30, and April 3, 33 — the Oxford scientists (avored the latter because it is the only Friday in April (at Passover time) when the moon was eclipsed by the Earth in any year from 26 to 36, the years Pontius Pilate was Roman governor of Jerusalem and could have ordered the execution of Jesus.

At the urging of the CIA, admin-

economie sanctions against Nica-

ragua, including an embargo of

banana imports and the cancella-

tion of laoding rights in the United

States for Nicaragua's national air-

the sanctions has not been made.

dancy in shaping Nicaragua policy was the mining of Nicaraguan har-

bors, which administration offi-

cials have said was proposed and

Another sign of the CIA's ascen-

line. Aeronica.



Christ's steps. About 30,000 pilgrims traveled to the city for Good Friday and Easter.

agement of policy in Central Amer-

ica. Theoretically, the officials said.

the State Department now directs

the development of policy. Lang-

horne A. Motley, assistant secre-

tary of state for Latin America.

heads an interagency committee

said, the State Department often has little influence over final deci-

sions, with the Defense Depart-

ment dominating policy discussions about El Salvador and

Honduras and the CIA taking the

The State Department, the offi-

In practice, however, the officials

that formulates policy.

lead on Nicaragua.

A group of women carried a cross along Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa on Friday, retracing

despite reservations to avoid gain-

ing a reputation for being soft on

Final decisions, the officials said,

ment, the officials said, stems part-

major component of U.S. policy.

Jackson's efforts.

Central America.

Robert C. McFarlane.

Britain Insists Libyans Must Leave Embassy Compiled by Our Staff From Disputsives minister, who handed over a respense to London's little for and-

LONDON - Britain is sticking o its demands that Libyans leave Libya's besieged embassy and allow police to search for weapons used in a machine-gun attack on Libyan dissidents, British officials

On the fourth day of the embassy siege, Libyan and British diplomats discussed ideas on ways to end the standoff. But a Foreign Office spokesman said. "We're sticking with our demands.

Police strengthened barricades around the embassy on St. James's Square and dozens of marksmen kept up a round-the-clock vigil.

NBC-TV paid almost \$25,000 to get Colonel Qadhafi "live" on its "Today" show. Page 3.

About 25 Lihyans have been inside since the sbooting.

The spokesman said tensions had eased but Britain appeared resigned to a long diplomatic strug-gle. "I don't see this thing being resolved in a short time." spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office.

Libya on Friday considered a British proposal for ending the siege and the British ambassador in Tripoli said he was "not pessimistic" that a diplomatic solution to Soviet and Cuhan ioterference in crisis could be reached.

Amhassador Oliver Miles. speaking in the garden of his residence in Tripoli after a second are made by President Ronald Rea- round of talks with Ali Traiki, Libgan in consultation with the White ya's equivalent of foreign minister. House national security adviser, was asked if tension was cooling. "That certainly is true," he re-

The CIA's role in policy develop-"We the British and the Libyans are continuing our search for a ly from the agency's primacy in managing support for the rebels, a he said, "We are in the middle of very difficult and delicate negotia-Rebel forces number from 12,000

The Foreign Office said Mr. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3) Miles met with the Libyan foreign

ing in Libya took place in a constructive atmosphere and both sides reaffirmed their wish to conclude matters in a peaceful manner," the spokesman said. A Lihean Foreign Ministre statement earlier Friday said Brit-

ing the crisis. "The response is now being considered," a spokesman said. He refused to disclose how the

government of Colonel Moamer

ain's request to search the London emhassy, which Libya calls a People's Bureau, was "unacceptable," The deadlock at Lihya's embassy began Tuesday when a hurst of

machine-gun fire from inside killed a policewoman and wounded 11 persons during an anti-Qadhafi ral-The prime minister was being hriefed on the siege while she was at her Chequers residence near

London after a three-day visit to Portugal, hut there were no plans for her to take direct charge of the emhassy crisis. Home Secretary Leon Brittan and members of the cahinet met twice Friday to consider Britain's answer. Police said negotiations were

continuing Friday hy telephone with the people inside the embassy but said there had been no movement and none was expected until things are sorted out on the political side." The police sent in more food, soft drinks and cigarettes.

The reports of diplomatic progress from Tripoli contrasted with the strong statements Thursday by Colonel Qadhafi. In a television interview, he demanded that the police lift their siege of the embassy and hlamed them for the death of the policewoman. Police cannot enter the huilding

without Lihva's permission. (AP. UPI)

Mondale's Black Supporters Are Preparing to Confront Jackson

agency as part of its three-year ef- marked the administration's man-

By Milton Coleman and Eric Pianin Washington Post Service

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

House rejected a Nicaraguan depu-

ty foreign minister as the next am-

hassador to Washington at the in-

sistence of the CIA, administration

officials say.

They said Thursday the decision

overruled a recommendation made

Secretary of State George P.

ultz and reflected what they de-

scribed as the dominant role the

CIA has taken in determining U.S.

The rejection, disclosed in Nica-

ragua on Wednesday, was con-

firmed by the State Department

policy toward Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON - The White

WASHINGTON — Black politicians supporting Walter F. Mondale are moving to confront the "Jackson factor" in the Democratic presidential campaign in a passenger terminal at Lon- and to enhance their role at the party's convention this don's Heathrow Airport injured at July in San Francisco, where they are likely to outleast 12 persons Friday night, po-number supporters of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Dozens of black Mondale supporters were invited to a meeting Friday hosted by the mayor of Birmingham, Alahama, Richard Arrington. He played a picot-al role in Mr. Mondale's March 13 primary victory in Alabama.

Among those invited were Representatives Mickey Leland of Texas and Charles B. Rangel of New York; Coleman A. Young, the mayor of Detroit; Julian Bond, a state senator in Georgia; Sharon Pratt Dixon. a member of the Democratic National Committee from Washington; Corella Scott King, a civil rights leader and the widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Aaron Henry, a civil rights leader from

George A. Dalley, Mr. Mondale's deputy campaign manager, said that one purpose of the meeting was to

hlacks and to improve bis performance among black voters in the remaining Democratic primaries and Another purpose, according to several persons in-

CIA Is Seen as Having Dominated U.S. Policy on Nicaragua

Intelligence officials said the

CIA objected to Nicaragua's choice

for ambassador, Nora Astorga, be-

cause of her role in the 1978 murder

of an officer in the Nicaraguan Na-

uonal Guard who was an operative

her bedroom, where he was slain by

Administration officials said the

CIA's growing role in shaping po-

licy toward Nicaragua marked the

latest development in a series of

encouraged by the intelligence internal power struggles that have cials said, sometimes goes along

Sandinist revolutionaries.

istration officials said, the White fort to harass the Sandinists hy

These measures have been op-of the CIA. The officials said that posed by the State Department, the officials said. A final decision on General Reynaldo Pérez Vega. to

House is also considering imposing supporting Nicaraguan rebels.

vited to the meeting, was to affirm their view that Mr. Jackson is only one of many politicians speaking for blacks and that his candidacy should not be permitted to polarize the party. "At the Democratic concention, the majority of the

black delegates are going to be Mondale delegates." said Alvin Holmes, a representative in Alahama's state legislature. Mr. Holmes is also a vice chairman of the lahama Democratic Conference, the black wing of

"All of us are going to have something to say about e platform. There is no one person who is going to decide what is going to be in the Democratic platform," Mr. Holmes said.

Mr. Holmes and others are particularly concerned about Mr. Jackson's statement that he will not support a nominee who does not favor an abolition of runoff princaties in III Southern states, Mr. Jackson arguethat such primaries discrintingte against minorities.

"Any black who doesn't support the Democratic

Ronald Reagan is more detrimental to black folks in America than the primaries," Mr. Holmes said.

"We don't happen to think double primaries are our be-all and end-all," said another leading black Demoerat and Mondale supporter who asked not to be named. "We think there are some critical issues involving aid to cities, welfare, budget cuts, public education, Social Security, Medicaid." Before his campaign began, some analysts had pre-dicted that Mr. Jackson would get no more than 100 of

the 3,933 delegates to the convention. With the primaries and caucuses little more than half over, he has won 161 delegates and emerged as an important potential power broker at the concention. But, because of rules adopted years ago by the

party, as many as 750 of the convention delegates may be black, and less than half of them may be influenced by Mr. Jackson. In the Alabama primary, for instance, Mr. Jackson

won 55 percent of the black sote, compared with 40 percent for Mr. Mondale and I percent for Senator Gary Han. Yet, of the 62 delegates chosen so far in Alahama, 23 are black, and of those, 12 are pledged to support Mr. Mondale, nine Mr. Jackson and one Mr. Hart. One is uncommitted.

Some of the 250 current and former black mayors

meeting Thursday at the National Conference of Black Mayors in St. Louis, said they supported Mr.

"He has created a togetherness," said James A. Shanks, former mayor of Jonestown, Mississippi, He's going to have the rest of the people respecting black people.

But many of the mayors also said they are not likely to walk out of the concention if Mr. Jackson loses his bid for a platform plank to end runoff primaries.

Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Alahama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have laws requiring party nominees for various local, state and federal offices to receive a majority cote.

The winner of a multicandidate primary who receives less than a majority is pitted against a secondplace finisher in a runoff comest.

Mr. Jackson and others argue that this is unfair to black candidates who win a plurality in the first primary but are defeated in the runoff. This often happens when white voters who split their cotes among white candidates in the first race unite in the

INSIDE

■ Despite the impasse on missiles, the 'new ice age' in East-West relations is not as bad as it appears. Page 5.

■ Indiana Standard has not decided whether to appeal a decision that it is liable for the 1978 oil spill off France. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Budget deficits around the world are "absolutely insane." said the U.S. trade representa-

tice, William E. Brock. Page 7. SPECIAL REPORT ■ Money is the source of tragic chaos in the world food system.

World Agriculture. Page 9.

■ The "Tongue Troopers," as thee are sometimes known in Quehec, are on the move against the use of English.

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For the Basques, It's 'War' With France

By John Darnton

ONDARROA, Spain — Late last year the small village of Lijar in southern Spain took a long lonk back to 1883, when, furious that "French rabble" had stoned a Spanish monarch in Paris, it single-

handedly declared war on France. The villagers decided it was time to let bygones be bygones. And so, after 100 years, they formally declared the war over. "We've forgiven them now," said the mayor, Diego Sänchez.

Most Spaniards shrugged off the decision as a bit of quaint Andalusian laggardness. Here in the north, along the craggy coast of the flasque country, any notion of peace with France - and any notion of forgiveness for the French - seems out of place.

in the Bay of Biscay.

isolated fishing town, more than an low-slung, brightly painted vessels hour's drive from San Sebastian along a rocky, roller-coaster shore.

The Francophobia that has been uncorked is so palpable that a visitor would do well to think twice boat tried to intercent two trawlers.

The Francophobia that has been uncorked is so palpable that a visitor would do well to think twice boat tried to intercent two trawlers.

There are two industries—intercent two trawlers and canning fish. "Everyone ing and canning fish. "Everyone here lives off the sea," said Ixidor Echeverria, owner of a trawlers.

Ondarroa is home to 95 trawlers.

(Indiana) says it has not decided

whether to appeal a federal court

ruling that it is liable for damages

it might affect oil companies' abili-

and you can take my photograph!" shouted Trinidad Laranaga, laughing. She and a dozen others were seated in a portside garage, sur-rounded by the mesh of an anchovy net badly rent by storms, which

they were snipping and sewing. French have always stepped on us. burnings, a retaliatory border But this — this is different. It's all-out war." She let fly a stream of stoning of the French Embassy in fishmonger's abuse, mixing Castil-ian and Basque, that had the other Renault showroom in Bilbao. women laughing and some blusb-

Since 1977, when the European Community nations extended their ered mountains. territorial waters to 200-miles (32)

The front line of the battle is this tween French patrol boats and the in Casalian are blacked out.

"Prove to me you're not French chelle. After a three-hour chase, it opened fire and wounded nine fishermen, two of them seriously.

The incident was received as something close to an act of war by the Spanish press, which compared it to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last September. It Bad times, bad times. The touched off demonstrations, truck

> Ondárroa is a town of about 12,000, hemmed around a crescentshaped harbor by steep, pine-cov-

The town hall is in the hands of kilometers) offshore and then be- the Basque Nationalist Party, the gan cutting back on fishing licenses mainline and more moderate for Spanish trawlers, Basque fisher- Basque party. But everywhere there men have grandly ignored the are posters and graffiti supporting Basque fishermen are embroiled in a bitter and risky battle with the French Navy over deep-sea fishing

mave grantly ignored the are posters and grantly supporting their rights to drop net and line in "ancestral waters."

are posters and grantly supporting their Batasuna, the radical political grouping allied with the separation of the posters of grantly in the rights to drop net and line in "ancestral waters." For years the hide-and-seek be- giving the names of nearby towns

There are two industries — fish-.

Indiana Standard Says It Is Undecided on Appeal of Ruling on '78 Oil Spill

ters. Ten are tied up waiting for licenses and 18 are registered as British vessels and fly the Union Jack, a legalistic subterfuge no longer respected by French patrols. Thirty-seven operate without licenses, mostly in French waters since the species they go after hake, megrims and monk fish are rarely found anymore in Spanish waters. Owners of the trawlers bridle at

paying fines for violations, which range from \$1,250 to \$15,000. They say the waters are theirs by tradition and that their rights were laid down by a 1964 "London convention" and, at least as regards a strip of the coastline, by a 1967 agree-ment with France. The Freneb position is that the agreement was superseded by the Common Market decision and later treaties. "The government could defend

our position," said Mr. Ecbeverria, "But for political reasons it doesn't. Spain is trying to enter the EC and so neither the conservative govern-ment before nor the Socialists now want to take it up.

tack, the trawlers stayed put in Ondarroa while tempers cooled and tor would do well to think twice boat tried to intercept two trawlers About 30 of them have licenses to Madrid tried to work out an arbefore lighting up a Gauloise.

Madrid tried to work out an arrangement of compensation for



For a month after the naval at- Fishing boats at moorings in the Basque town of Ondárroa.

staying out of French waters. Fi-nally, hard pressed for cash and with oo agreement in sight, the back out to sea.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Is Reportedly Probing Bechtel

WASHINGTON (WP) - Bechtel Corp., the large U.S. multinational being investigated by the FBI and Justice Department for alleged bribery of South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to obtain nuclear power plant contracts, according to an article in upcoming issues of the magazines Mother Jones and Multinational Monitor.

The alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act occurred at a time when two top Reagan administration officials held high positions in the corporation: Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was vice president, general counsel and a director, and Secretary of State George Shultz was vice chairman and became president in December 1980.

FBI and Justice Deptment spokesmen refused to comment on whether any federal investigation is under way involving Bechtel or its personnel. However, Justice Department sources indicated Friday that, although there is an investigation that is focused on a Bechtel employee, there is no evidence that either Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger was involved. The two magazines said their reporters had conducted a nine-month investigation into the alleged bribery.

MiG Reportedly Fires on U.S. Copter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A U.S. Army Cobra helicopter was fired on by rockets and cannon from a Soviet-built MiG jet fighter "of unknown nationality" Friday while on an observation mission near the West German-Czechoslovak border, Pentagon officials said.

The helicopter was not hit and returned safely to base, the sources said. The national identity of the MiG was not established, the sources said. The U.S. European Command is investigating the incident. Asked how close to the Czechoslovak border the helicopter was flying when the shooting occurred, a spokesman reported: "That's part of the investigation."

A spokesman said the helicopter was on an observation mission along the Czechoslovak border near Zwiefel. West Germany, when it was fired on. The American pilot identified the attacking aircraft as a MiG, the sources said. The Soviets supply MiG aircraft of various types to their Warsaw Pact allies, including Czechoslovakia.

Warsaw Pact Appeals for Dialogue BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact issued a strong appeal for

return to dialogue to defuse East-West tension Friday, but reaffirmed that it would not resume talks on nuclear weapons until new U.S. missiles

were withdrawn from Europe.

A communique issued after a meeting of foreign ministers from the seven countries of the Communist alliance said: "There is no question that could not be solved through negotiations."

Paet members "believed it was possible to solve the questions of reduction, including the complete destruction of both the intermediate range and tactical nuclear weapons, through genuine and successful talks," it added. But they demanded the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles deployed in Western Europe late last year to "create the basis for the resumption of talks" on limiting nuclear weapons.

49 Sentenced to Death in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — A Turkish military court has sentenced 14 Kurdish militants to death, bringing to 49 the number of people condemned to hang in trials this past week.

Martial law authorities in the southern city of Adama said the 14 were

sentenced in the trial of 186 alleged members of the underground Kurdish Workers' Party which ended Thursday in the city of Adiyaman. Four were jailed for life and 45 received sentences of up to 20 years, they

It was the sixth mass trial to end in a week in Turkey. A total of 49, including 33 Kurdish separatists, were condemned to death and 529 were jailed. On Wednesday, a military court in Diyarbakir sentenced to death 19 Kurds and jailed 170. The other trials were mainly of political militants accused of violence before the 1980 army coup.

Iraq Say It Expects Attack by Israel

JERUSALEM -- Israel has be-BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq expects Israel to launch some form of attack against it soon to assist a long-predicted Iranian offensive in the Gulf war, according to Iraq's culture and information minister, Latif gun accepting Arab citizens for army service as part of a campaign for greater communal integration, Nassif al-Jassim. "If Moslems and Christians

Mr. Jassim was the latest of a series of Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Hussein, to warn of an impending Israeli attack. He told the official Iraqi news agency Thursday night; "Imperialist and Zionist circles have begun to accelerate their attempts to mount an aggression on Iraq's industrial and economic installations." He said the "Israeli aggression is timed to take place as soon as Iran mounts a new aggression on Iraq."

more lenient approach." Defense Ministry officials said Bangladeshi Ruler Accedes to Foes DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Hossain Mohammed

the change had occurred in the past Ershad has agreed to opposition demands to hold parliamentary elections separate from a presidential poll and to lift martial law, an aide said Friday after talks with opposition leaders. couple of months and the policy Mr. Goor-Aryen said about 100 Moslems had joined the army un-

A seven-party alliance headed by Begum Khaleda Ziaur Rahman and a 15-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed rejected General Ershad's thirds of them would have been earlier plan to hold parliamentary and presidential elections together on May 27, arguing that he should hold parliamentary elections first and also withdraw martial law. General Ershad's political affairs adviser, A.R. Yusuf, said the president agreed Friday in principle to the two fundamental demands.

No date was set for the election. General Ershad's opponents want him to restore the country's constitution as it stood before he seized power in a bloodless military conp in March 1982. That constitution provided for used to be considered loyal enough presidential government and a sovereign parliament with authority to indict the president.

Moscow Rules Out Amnesty for Hess

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet news agency Tass on Friday ruled out amnesty for Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, and attacked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany for urging his release from

"Nazi war criminals are not subject to amnesty and the Hitlerite past Mr. Goor-Aryeb said that under cannot be rehabilitated." Tass declared in a commentary which said that freeing Mr. Hess would provide a rallying point for neo-Nazism in West the new policy Arab volunteers would not be restricted to particular units or functions. Previously it was feared that Israeli Arabs would

Germany.

Mr. Hess, who will be 90 on Thursday, is held in Spandau prison in Berlin. Britain has also requested his release, most recently last Monday.

For the Record Arab groups frequently protest-ed against the old policy, pointing

Secret files on Greek citizens' political activities will be destroyed and all forms of torture banned in Greece under new measures announced by out that some social benefits are Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens Thursday, (AP) available only to families of veter-Conflicting reports on the deaths of four Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked an Israeli bus last week prompted Yosef Sarid, leader of the left

wing of the opposition Labor Party, to call on the Israeli government Friday for "an official account." (Reuters) Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded in the past

week when Chinese gunners bombarded Vietnamese positions on the border with Guangu and Yunnan provinces, the New China News Agency said Friday. It was the highest toll China has reported since the latest froutier clashes began April 2 (Reuters)

A senior Soviet diplomat who was his country's last ambassador to Egypt left Cairo Friday after a six-day visit and talks with Egyptian officials, the official Middle East News Agency said. The diplomat, Vladimir Polyakov, now director of the Middle East department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was expelled from Egypt in 1981 by President

inent Arab spokesman, doubted whether the change bad real mean-The Italian Foreign Ministry Friday protested the action of a Yugoslav Navy patrol boat that fired on an Italian fishing boat caught fishing in Military service implies getting Yugoslav territorial waters Thursday. (UPI) U.S. domestic airlines last year paid nearly \$49 million in compensa-

equal rights. I'm not convinced that uon to passengers who were denied seats despite having confirmed reservations or tickets, the Civil Aeronautics Board reported in Washingthe government is willing to pay the Mr. Goor-Aryeh said the objecton Friday. The figure represented an increase of 42 percent on uve of the policy was to help to that of the preceding year, the agency said. (UPI) bring about equal status for Arabs.

Greece and Turkey will take part with Britain and Italy in a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean later this month, officials said Friday in Athens. It will be the first time Greece has taken part in such maneuvers since October, when it pulled out of NATO exercises because of a dispute with Turkey over the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. (AP) A man with a gun in his pocket approached former Vice President Walter F. Mondale during a campaign stop Thursday in Dearborn, Michigan, but was released when Secret Service agents decided that there had been no threat. William Polakowski, of Detroit, an international

representative for the United Auto Workers, had a permit for the gum. The U.S. Navy sold 11 destroyers to other countries for \$5.2 million when it should have charged \$36.4 million, the General Accounting ers were fatally injured Friday in an Office said in a report released Thursday in Washington. Three of the avalanche in the Valais Alps near vessels went to Triwan, two each to South Korea, Greece and Mexico and one each to Turkey and Pakistan. (AP)

tude of 2,300 meters (7,015 feet).

Negotiators for 17,000 Las Vegas workers walked out of wage talks police reported. The accident brought the season's avalanche were inadequate. The strike, involving culinary workers, bartenders, death toll in the Swiss Alps to 35. stagehands and musicians, began on April 2. (UPI)

shellfish and tourism industries. Traces of the oil still remain. In a 111-page opinion, U.S. District Judge Frank J. McGarr of the Northern District of Illinois ruled Traces of the oil still remain. French businesses, municipalities and individuals. He also ruled that the defendants would have to compensate Petroleum Insurance of incurred in the vast oil spill from the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France in 1978. Haller, a New York-ba Jattorney for the French gove ment, said damage claims could reach billions of dollars. Indiana Standard dissaid, Indiana Standard can seek an Thursday, that Indiana Standard Bermuda, which had insured the The ruling, handed down here puted this. Thursday, was welcomed Friday by the French government, which said

Initial claims totaled almost \$2 billion, but some attorneys for the plaintiffs said they did not expect ty to "hide" behind flags of convethe awards to exceed \$400 million. nience. The ship was under Liberi-Indiana Standard predicted that damages would amount to \$148

will be assessed at a later trial, Ben

On Thursday, Indiana Standard million at the most,

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co.
sion. They also said the company was studying the decision and did Stock Exchange. The market was 68 million gallons (258 million li- lion gallons, of oil into the Gulf of closed Friday for the Good Friday ters) of crude oil onto more than Mexico. not know whether it would appeal. Although monetary damages

A hearing was scheduled for May 31 to begin the discovery pro-cess for determining damages. Under U.S. maritime law, legal experts

appeal before damages are fixed.
Indiana Standard said that "we
are disappointed by the court decision" but "pleased that the court upheld our claim that the Spanish shipbuilder . . . is liable because of design and construeuon defects." The Amoco Cadiz's steering gear

On Thursday, Indiana Standard officials reacted by saying they were "disappointed" with the deci-

100 miles (160 kilometers) of Freneb shoreline, ruining local

and two subsidiaries, Amoco Inter-national Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable "to the full

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

ovenures for better relations with

the Soviet Union after more than

Since January, overtures bave been made by Prime Minister Ya-

subino Nakasone and the Foreign Ministry in statements that suggest that the government has decided that the time for renewed talks is

approaching.
The hopes are in part based on

the supposition that the new Soviet

leader, Konstantin U. Chemenko.

with the Soviet Union. The Japa-

nese approach to East-West rela-

tions generally moves in tandem with that of the United States.

minor breakthroughs on noncon-

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe

Ministry official would he sent to

Moscow late this month to try to

arrange talks. He said the govern-

The Japan-Soviet Union rela-

intervention in Afghanistan in De-

In retaliation, the Japanese gov-

of economic credits that had been

counted on to finance projects in Siberia, Japan also joined the Unit-

Relations declined further last

fall when a Soviet fighter downed a

Korean Air Lines passenger jet

But in February, Mr. Nakasone,

answering questions in parliament,

began hinting at a desire to restore

Soviet Warships Off Japan

Olympic Games in Moscow.

troversial issues.

cember 1979.

north of Japan.

the Reagan administration's more turned it down.

will be more open to a resumption as pronf that relations were im-

of at least low-level talks than his proving. But when Mr. Abe pro-

conciliatory rhetoric in dealing being taken under Chemenko" that

No major change in relations appears likely, but Japan is hoping for harder under Cherneako to make a harder under Cherneako to make a

announced last week that a Foreign passive position and are very in-

ment was interested in promoting a number of private and cultural ex-

ionship declined after the Russian rea and the United States.

ernment began restricting the use that Japan, with U.S. encourage-ment, has begun "dismantling the

ed States in boycotting the 1980 the two countries in the postwar

TOKYO — The Soviet aircraft ship, on what Japan regards as the

carrier Minsk and three escort vessels were sighted Friday heading
control of the islands off the coast
north in the East China Sea, the
of Hokkaido that Soviet troops oc-

Japan Defense Agency reported. cupied at the end of World War II.

period.

nese hostility.

in 1982 to 135.

The hopes are also a reflection of in February, the Soviet Union

four years of near deadlock.

TOKYO — Japan is making

Judge McGarr also said the oil extent" for damage caused by the company could pursue claims spill, the biggest in tanker history. against the ship's builder, Asul-The only larger spill was the leros Españoles of Madrid, "to the blowout of the lxtoc-I well in Mexi- extent that liability was contributco in 1979, which spewed about 3.1 ed to by the negligence and fault of million barrels, or about 130 mil- the shipbuilder

> some warmth to the relationship. Mr. Nakasone said that Mr.

> Chernenko's rise to power offered

an opportunity to determine

whether talks might be resumed. The prime minister suggested that

his government would soon review

the economic sanctions imposed

after the intervenuon in Afghani-

by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. No Soviet for-

eight years, and the Japanese

would regard a resumption of visits

posed the idea of a Gromyko visit

marked the Soviet government of

Yuri V. Andropov, an official said

this week. "There seems to be no

"We think that it may be even

move toward the Western world,"

the official said. "They are in a

rapid progress in the bilateral rela-

tionship."
Public statements from the Sovi-

moving militarily into the U.S. or-

bit and hint at an impending alli-

A Soviet official, in an interview

with a Japanese newspaper, said

entire system of Soviet-Japanese relations created by the efforts of

The Russians have continued to

increase their military strength in

the region in a manner often inter-

preted here as a response to Japa-

The number of Soviet SS-20 mis-

sile launchers based in the Far East, according to U.S. informa-tion, has increased from about 100

There has been no movement,

Japan would like a visit to Tokyo

minister has visited here in

Astilleros Españoles had disputed Judge McGarr ruled that the oil the jurisdiction of the U.S. court company should compensate the and did not defend itself. Lawyers said any U.S. judgment against it could be enforced only by seizing the company's property in the United States. In Paris Friday, the French sec-

Attempts to reach lawyers for the shipbuilder were unsuccessful.

retary of state for the environment, Huguette Bouchardeau, said in a statement that the government 'warmly welcomed" the decision. "Justice has been done," Mrs. Bouehardeau said, "Companies must not be able to hide behind

subcontractors or flags of conve-(AP. NYT. WP. UPI)

Israeli Army

Starts to Take

Arab Recruits

want to volunteer, we are ready to accept them. Benyamin Goor-

Aryeh, Arab affairs adviser to the

prime minister, said Thursday.

been turned away on security

grounds. Today, we are taking a

der the new policy. About two-

This is only the beginning. If

the policy proves a success, many

Israeli citizens are Arab, only

Druze and Moslem Circassians

to Israel for recruitment. The two

groups usually serve with the "mi

norities unit" or with the paramili-

useful to the army in policing occu-

pied territories such as the West

have mixed loyalties and be unwill-

ing to serve in combat against ene-

ans and many jobs require military

Israeli Arabs, though generally

poorer and less-educated than

lews, enjoy full legal rights includ-

ing the right to join unions, receive

The new recruitment policy has

been introduced without fanfare.

Several Arab leaders and experts in

Arab affairs said they were un-

Samir Darwish, mayor of the village of Baka el-Garbia and a prom-

"Many Israeli Arabs want to be

integrated into society with full

privileges. In Israel, if someone

Bank and southern Lebanon.

Arabic speakers are particularly

Although nearly 20 percent of

more will be included," be said.

rejected previously.

tary border police.

my Arab states.

welfare and vote.

clearance

aware of it.

Before, most of them would have

officials disclosed.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION Tokyo Starting to Seek **Better Ties With Moscow**

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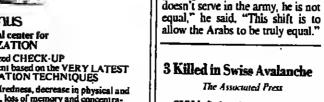
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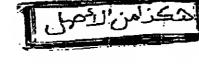
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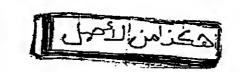
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3 Killed in Swiss Avalanche SION, Switzerland - Three ski-

the Grande-Dixence dam at an alti-







Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, pointing to a bullet hole in a U.S. Army helicopter that was hit while carrying two senators to a refugee camp near Honduras' frontier with El Salvador.

U.S. Senators' Copter, Hit by Shots, May Have Strayed Over Salvador

By Joseph B. Treaster

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -U.S. diplomats say they cannot rule out the possibility that two U.S. Army belicopters that came under Army belicopters that came united fire Wednesday may have strayed over rebel-controlled territory in El Salvador.

Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana. Diana Negroponte, wife of Ambassador John D. Negroponte two aides to the senators, four U.S. Email of the senators of the

two U.S. senstors, were doing anything other than taking them and
the wife of the U.S. ambassador to

Crewmen.

Officials said the aircraft left the
Honduran Air Force base at Pal-

that the gunfire had not forced it to Salvadoran border.

vador's Morazan province. They as beavy. charged that the aircraft were on a reconnaissance mission." Colonel James D. Strachan, the

U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, said the two helicopters were "absolutely not" taking part in an helicopter carrying the senators: intelligence-gathering operation.
"We wouldn't be taking the two meters) from Mr. Chile's foot, an-

the aircraft, one of which carried bassy-and military escorts and six

Arcos, the acting deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy. "They were go-ing to visit a refugee camp."

The helicopters were carrying

of Florida and Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana;

a camp for Salvadoran refugees merola, 45 miles (72 kilometers) near the border.

The two UH-1H belicopters afternoon. They flew south to a were first reported in Washington Honduran Army base at Marcala. to have been forced down by where they picked up a Honduran groundfire.

Army liaison officer, then to the But officials said Thursday that refugee camp at Colomoncagua, only one of them had been hit, and which lies three miles north of the

As the belicopters peared the Salvadoran rebels said in a camp, in a thickly forested area broadcast over their clandestine where the border is poorly defined radio Wednesday night that they and has been in dispute for years, had shot at helicopters that had they came under fire that Mr. Johnthey came under fire that Mr. Johncrossed from Honduras into El Salsion and some diplomats described

"We figure there was hundreds of rounds fired at the belicopter," Mr. Johnston said.

Officials said three bullets hit the senators and the ambassador's wife other went through the windshield on a spy mission," said Cresencio and a third hit the rotor blade.

Of Travel, Talk and Fatigue: A Day in Hart's Life

By David Shribman New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas - 11 began in drizzle in Cleveland and ended 17 hours later in the late-evening steam of Austin. Before it was over, Senator Gary Hart, his staff and the news correspondents and technicians who follow him flew 1,790 miles on a 727 jet that burned 5,225 gallons of fuel. They attended a dozen poliu-

cal events, visited five cities, filed scores of articles and drank 18 pots of coffee, nine gallons (34.2 liters) of milk, 100 sodas and about 180 miniature bottles of

liquor.

Wednesday, a typical day in
the campaign for the Democratic
presidential nomination, went like this:

6:30 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, 40 minutes before sunrise in Cleveland. In a suite in the Hollenden House Hotel, Mr. Hart begins to stir. He has had less than six hours of sleep. As usual, be finds the journey from bed to shower the most difficult trip of the day.
7:45 A.M. Mr. Hart, accompa-

nied by aides and Secret Service agents, leaves the hotel for a Cleveland television station, where be appears on an interview

"Are you going to beat Ronald Reagan?" be is asked. He answers

As he leaves, he encounters the next guest on the show, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who withdrew from the race a month ago. Time. The scenery has changed from the white smoke of steel They chat briefly. One will court Ohio voters for the May 8 presi-

where borses graze beneath windmills. The next event is at the Amarillo Civic Center, where Mr. Hart delivers the speech he has just finished writing. It stresses his theme of choosing a new gen-eration of leadership.

1:50 P.M. The party boards the plane for a 110-mile flight from Amarillo to Lubbock.

2:40 P.M. The Hart entourage shows the first signs of fatigue as it files into the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium. The feet move a little more slowly, the eyelids feel a little heavier. But Mr. Hart seems upbeat, especially when he criticizes former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his principal

3:50 P.M. The travelers board the jet, this time for the 200-mile flight from Luhbock to Wichita Falls in the oil and gas country of north-central Texas. "I think it's very unfair on the candidate," said David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, who is a visitor on the Hart campaign, "It's a form of cruelty to human animals. to make them go through this month after month. In America you call it running for office.

fice. Perhaps these phrases have larger meanings.

4:40 P.M. The party splits. Mr.
Hart and some local supporters go to a fund-raising event that is closed to the press; reporters and staff personnel go to the home of the president of Midwestern State University for a barbeque.

where we call it standing for of-

6:30 P.M. Fortified by barbe-

mills to the flatlands of Texas, bread the reporters and staff join more than 400 people on the university campus. It is Mr. Hart's eighth public event of the day, and he seems tired. His voice is raspy. He stumbles a bit over familiar words, rambles when another constitutions.

swering questions. 7:45 P.M. Under a clear, dark sky, the Hart patty drives to the Wichita Falls Airport. By now. the group is in a fog of fatigue, vision cloudy and legs sore. They tread their way up the stairs at the rear of the aircraft for the fourth flight of the day, the 41-minute.

260-mile trip to Austin. 9:10 P.M. The motorcade arrives at the Hyatt Regency Ausun, where many reporters and staff members retreat to their rooms. Mr. Hart meets with

fund-raisers. 9:25 P.M. Mr. Hart, tired. hoarse and perspiring, gives a short talk to 500 people who paid \$25 each to attend a fund-raising event in the crowded ballroom. "Of course, he's tired," one senior aide says to a correspondent.

"Aren't you?"
9:50 P.M. Hundreds of supporters are in the ballroom, buy-ing buttons and bumper stickers and treating each other to cool, tall drinks. Mr. Hart and his dwindling group of aides slip out to meet with a dozen Hispanic

supporters. 10:20 P.M. Mr. Hart goes to his room with two aides who review the day's events. One of the last calls from the room is to room service. The man who wants to be president wants a

AMERICAN TOPICS

Public Television Plans Series on Russia

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April 1900

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A 10-bour television series called "Who Are the Russians?," dealing with the history, politics and culture of the Soviet Union since 1917, is to be made for U.S. public television stations. The project is be-

ing developed by Viscom, a New York-based television news agency, in cooperation with the Public Broadcasting Service and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. It will take about two years to The aim is "to give the public

a context to help them understand the mass of facts about the Soviet Union coming at them every night on nightly news, according to Bert Patenaude, a Harriman Institute fellow-working as a development director on the TV project.

Automakers Deplore 'Health Care Monster'

A congressional hearing last week on rising national health costs drew complaints from spekesmen for major auto com-panies. Joseph A. Califano Jr., a director of the Chrysler Corp., said his company has to sell 70,000 cars a year, the equiva-lent of about \$400 million, to pay for employee health care. This makes Blue Cross, the health insurance company, Chrysler's largest single suppli-er. Health costs, he said, including insurance premiums and health-related taxes, will exceed \$500 for each car the company sells this year.

Mr. Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, said a "health care monster" has been created through widespread use of insurance systems that reimburse hospitals and patients for whatever they spend, with no incentives for cost-cutting.

Yale Prom Called Off For Lack of Interest

The Yale Promenade, once the highlight of the social sea-son at Yale University and neighboring women's colleges, has been canceled for lack of

Only 40 tickets were sold this year for the formal dance, scheduled for this Saturday, and organizers were forced to cancel it. They attributed the lack of enthusiasm to the date, the day before Easter, which is the weekend before many senior essays are due.

Olympic Uniforms To Be Copy-Proof

Anyone who had thought to sneak into the Los Angeles Olympics this summer disguised as a hot-dog vendor, scorekeeper, maintenance em-ployee or top official can forget ii. Levi Strauss & Co., which is designing and producing uniforms for more than 60,000 Olympic workers, has created clothes that probably can't be copied - and will be hard to

Duplicating the offbeat shades of the uniforms, which tic in with Olympic-theme colors: gold, vermilion, blue, green, magenta and aqua, should he practically impossible, according to a Levi's

spokeswoman.
The logo that will appear on all uniforms is being kept secret until the Olympics, as is the location of the Los Angeles dis-tribution center, which will be closely guarded.

Computer to Help Track Serial Killers

The U.S. government is to use a nationwide computer system next month to track socalled serial killers who murder as they move from state to state. Interest in the project has been beightened by the case of Christopher Wilder, who was wanted for a string of murders and kidnappings of young women before he died recently in a clash with New Hampshire state troopers.

The new Federal Bureau of Investigation central information bank will help police to compare details of local murders with crimes committed elsewhere to see if there is a pattern of repeat crime.

Notes on People

Senator Jesse Helms, Rewho is being challenged in his re-election campaign by Gover-nor James B. Hunt, a Democrat, appears likely to set new



Senator Jesse Helms

campaign fund-raising records again this year. In 1978 he raised \$7.6 million for his Senate race in what Federal Election Commission officials say was the most expensive non-presidential campaign in U.S. history. For his re-election run he bas already raised \$6.38 million — almost double his rival's funds.

The coming presidential visit to China will be chronicled for readers of the newspaper USA Today by Nancy Reagan. Her account of the five-day tour, to be prepared with help from ber press secretary, Sheila Tate, will get front-page play on April 30.

Eagleburger Honors Soviet Ambassador

After 27 years in the Foreign Service, Lawrence S. Eagle-burger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, bid farewell to diplomatic Washington Wednesday at a party given by Secretary George P. Shultz — and complimented the Soviet ambassador. Mr. Eagleburger, in a speech,

mentioned only two people by name: his secretary, Mildred Leatherman, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Soviet Union.

one ambassador, if I might,"
Mr. Eagleburger said. "I've dealt with Anatoli Dobrynin for many years, through good times and bad. I always found him an honorable and elequent representative for his country. and I shall miss the associa-

CIA Is Seen To Dominate

(Continued from Page 1) to 15,000 men, according to intelligence officials.

But they said the CIA's position, enhanced by the close relationship between Mr. Reagan and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has expanded from that operational role to one of ma-jor influence over Washington's relations with Managua,

The agency's influence, they said, has also been aided by the presence of two former CIA officials in key positions at the White House and Defense Department.

It is unusual, although not un-precedented, for the CIA to become a player in policy develop-ment, the officials said, noting that the agency exerted considerable influence over U.S. relations with the shah of Iran before he was deposed by Moslem fundamentalists in

However, because the intelligence agency has traditionally assumed a background, support role in foreign relations, its current inence is viewed with some alarm by other agencies, particularly the State Department, where many officials believe the CIA's activist tendencies have skewed U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, live on NBC's "Today" show.

A TV Chat With Qadhafi The Making of a \$25,000 Interview

dential primary and the other will try to build support for his re-election in 1986.

stops at the Clark Avenue Bridge, which is being torn down because

it is too expensive to maintain.

Mr. Hart uses the bridge as a

prop for his remarks about the

need to keep bridges and roads in

good repair. 10 A.M. Mr. Hart's 727 beads

south to Texas, which early next month is to begin selection of 200

delegates to the national conven-

tion. During the 1.220-mile f1.952-kilometer) flight to Ama-

rillo, Mr. Hart sits alone in the first-class cabin. polishing an ar-

ticle and toying with ideas for a

12:15 P.M., Central Standard

8:30 A.M. The Hart motorcade

NEW YORK - It cost nearly \$25,000 and took a series of frantic phone calls to set up, but NBC's "Today" show managed to provide viewers Thursday with an eightminute live interview with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on a breakfast menu that also included Joan Col-

The conversation between the show's host, Bryant Gumbel, and the Libyan leader was the most difficult segment to do, both for technical reasons and because of Colonel Qadhafi's last-minute demands. He insisted that he see Mr. Gumbel's face during the interview, so NBC had to beam the broadcast to Libya.

Gumbel, in New York, were having a casual chat. Behind the scenes, it was bediam. "It's not like dialing 312 and calling home," Mr. Gum-

Helen Hage, a Washington publicist who is on retainer at "Today" While NB

were injured by gunfire from the

Miss Hage said the Libyan leadlins, an actress, and Boy George, a be at a secret location," Mr. Fried-

To the viewer, it appeared that Colonel Qadhafi, in Libya, and Mr.

The interview was arranged by

Libyan Embassy in London.

er would be available at 7 A.M. EST on Thursday, But at 6:30, Libyan officials informed "Today" that the interview had to be moved from the Libyan TV studio, "For security reasons, they said it had to man said.

Colonel Qadhafi also insisted that he be able to see Mr. Gumbel. NBC complied, which meant a second satellite transmission.

The camera at the secret Libyan site, bowever, was not compatible with NBC's equipment. No pieture. When that was corrected by routing the signal through London, there was a picture but no Colonel Qadhafi, Then, at 7:55, there were no satellites. NBC had booked them for just one hour. .

"At one time we had nine different satellite orders," said Mr. Friedman, who estimates the various hookups cost between \$20,000

While NBC was scrambling for

Mabel Mercer, Cabaret Singer, Is Dead at 84

The Assertated Press

PITTSFIELD. Massachusetts -Mabel Mercer, 84, a cabaret singer who introduced "Fly Me to" Moon" during a career that spanned 70 years, died here Friday. Friends said she had suffered

from unstablized angina and had died of respiratory arrest. Miss Mercer was born in Staffordshire, England, and left a convent school at age 14 to appear in

1920s, she sang in Paris, appearing in nightclubs, including Bricktop's. She moved to the United States in 1940, and engagements in New York nightspots followed.

vaudeville and music halls. In the

Among the songs she introduced were "Fly Me to the Moon," "The End of A Love Affair" and "While We're Young." Her marrige to Kelsey Pharr, a jazz musician, ended in

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, Was Hershey Executive

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, a former Hersney Poods Corp dle East. On Wednesday, Steve Friedman, producer of "Today," Miss Collins of "Dynasty." The asked her to request a Qadhafi interview after a British policewoman video all arrived just before a feature of the work of the wo was killed and 11 demonstrators ture on Boy George was broadcast. developed K, C and D rations.

Cancer Group's Fund Activities Are Probed in U.S.

By Allan Parachini and Betty Cuniberti Los Angeles Times Service

forcement officials in three states search grants. and two private groups are investidistributed 11 million fund-raising naires for a nationwide scientific

The institute, which is not affili- which ended last September.

U.S. Court Allows Nuclear Plant to Start Operations

asked the full U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia for an emergency order Thurs-day after being denied the same request a day earlier by a three-

judge panel.

None of the 11 judges called for a vote on the request for a hearing and it was denied without further comment. Pacific Gas & Electric

The Nuclear Regulatory Com-

mission reinstated the plant's suspended license April 13, allowing low-power operation up to 5 percent of capacity for testing. The license was effective Thursday morning, but PG&E was not ready. Opponents claim Diablo Canyon is unsafe and should not be allowed to operate, even at low power, because of construction de-

earthquake fault and lack of experienced operators. Last November, the appeals court granted an emergency order barring fuel loading into the 22 megawatt plant. The order was lifted four days later on grounds that the opponents had not shown that irreparable harm would result.

ficiencies, nearness to an offshore

ated with any other cancer charity. has raised millions of dollars that it plans to issue a report next through direct-mail solicitations week finding that the institute and so far has put less than 11 spent far too little money on re-LOS ANGELES — Law en- percent of the donations into re- search and education and far too and sent it to investigators.

A financial statement filed regating the operations of the Americantly by the institute indicated owned by the institute's founders. can Institute for Cancer Research, that fund-raising consulting com-an organization in Virginia that has panies owned by Jerry C. Watson brochures presented as question- institute's two founders, were paid

> The organization says that it sponsors research and public education programs on the relationship between diet and cancer. Its and Mr. Hughey own. solicitations, which purport to be surveys of breast cancer susceptibility or dietary habits, bave arrived in bouseholds all over the

judge federal appeals court here that it spent 10.6 percent of its refused Friday to halt the schedgross receipts for medical research uled start-up of California's Diablo —a proportion far lower than stan-canyon nuclear plant, which oppodards of the Philanthropic Advisowould detail their inquiries. nents charge is unsafe.

Citizens' groups trying to stop operation of the \$4.9-billion plant

The Retter Business Bureaus. ry Service, a division of the Council

The Better Business Bureau is one of the two national oversight groups that say that they expect to file critical reports about the cancer institute soon.

The other, the National Charities Information Bureau, said that it has received bundreds of inquiries from individuals, news organizations and law enforcement agencies Co. is conducting pre-operational asking about the American Institute for Cancer Research's fund-tute seaside plant at Avila Beach on Sunday or Manda Avila Beach on Sunday or Monday, a spokesman sented as questionnaires intended

Daily News

in English with highlights from

the International

Herald Tribune

Morning

from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m.

Evening

from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

RADIO KLOY

92.8 FM, Paris'

English-language

The Better Business Bureau said much on fund-raising including the \$892,532 paid to companies

The National Charities Information Bureau, based in New York, and Byron Chatworth Hughey, the said that it plans to issue a report in about three weeks. "There is no nearly 25 percent of the \$3.67 mil-lion raised in its first fiscal year. dards." said Frank Driscoll, a bureau official.

In an telephone interview, Mr. Watson defended payment of money to the two companies that he Asked if it was ethical for the companies to make money from the institute, Mr. Watson said the

changed.

ments for \$242,694.

pay more for their lists."

institute had benefited because the United Press International
WASHINGTON — The 11Wew York by the institute show
Country in the past few months.
Figures filed in California and what we charge our other clients."
State officials in California, New York and Maine said that they have been scrutinizing the opera-

> The group already has been cited for making misleading claims in Maine and for charitable organization registration violations in Maine and New York

Last summer, officials in Maine ordered the institute to issue a letter specifically disavowing claims made in an appeal. In New York, Karen Goldman, an assistant state attoroey general, confirmed that the institute was

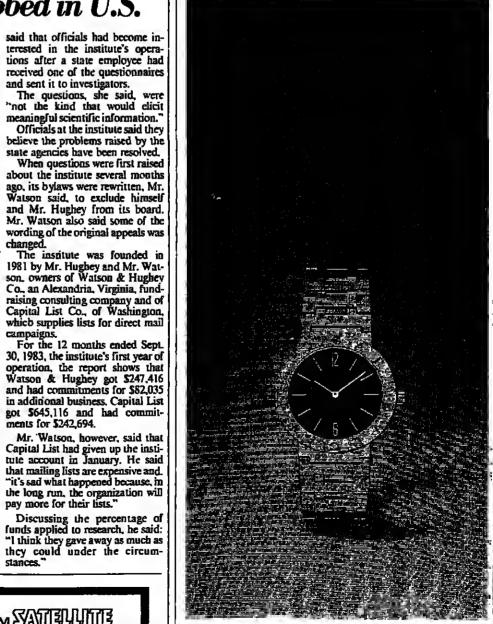
under investigation, though it resolved a complaint last year that it had failed to register properly.
In California, Diana Hagle, an they could under the circum-

assistant state attorney general, stances."

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Take the Fight Outside

As if it didn't have enough problems, the world's banker for the poorest countries has been dragged into a brawl between the world's two most affluent countries. As a matter of United States policy, this is a proper fight to make Japan open up its financial markets. But

it is being waged in the wrong place.

The ill-chosen arena is the International Development Association, which arranges long-term, interest-free loans to the poorest nations. It is struggling to expand its resources by \$9 billion, a barely adequate replenishment that is one-fourth less than the last one. The Reagan administration has been remiss in asking Congress for only \$2.25 billion. In the only further action so far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would let the president add only \$500 million to that.

Japan, as befits a nch nation that spends relatively little on military defense, offered a sizable increase in its contribution. But it demanded in return that the weighted voting in the IDA and its parent body, the World Bank, be adjusted to give Japan the secondlargest voice. This bid to be declared No. 2 had no real policy significance, and so all parties agreed in January. Some time after that, bowever, the Reagan administration decided that if Japan wanted this distinction it should take much more significant financial action. And there the matter became stalled.

Japan's selfish restrictions on the movements of capital are not as well known as the obstacles it creates for trade, but the two policies reflect the same determination to protect Japanese resources, a determination that has been hard to pierce. Washington wants Tokyo to ease restrictions against foreign investors and be more liberal in letting Japanese capital flow into other societies. It also wants Tokyo to strengthen the value of the yen. The yen's current valuation tends to make Japanese exports cheaper while making American and other exports to Japan more expensive

Given the large U.S. trade deficit, Washington's concern about the yen is understandable, although perhaps excessive; a recent analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says it appears that "the dollar is unusually strong but the yen is not especially weak." The opening of the capital markets is plainly a desirable objective. Japan indicated this week that it would soon make concessions by relaxing the restrictions against foreign banks. That would be welcome, and so would other steps

for which Washington has been pressing.

But to let this bilateral conflict delay the IDA's new funding — urgently needed by summer — is to damage a highly professional and effective agency and its ponr elients. Let No. 1 and No. 2 continue the fight outside.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Diplomatic Provocation

Campaign Debts to Pay

The other night at the governor's mansion in his debt is to printing and direct-mail firms.

Richard Celeste and others who had backed laws, candidates could run up huge debts with-

his presidential candidacy. The subject was out knowing it, and their campaigns could end

For good reasons, the State Department has rejected two proposed ambassadors from leftwing and right-wing Latin American governments. These are unusual cases that make the same important point. In naming envoys, discretion is the better part of diplomacy.

When a sending country decides on an ambassador, it requests agreement — asks the receiving country if the person is acceptable before saying anything in public. When something leaks out first, that usually means that something quite undiplomatic is going on.

Which brings us first to Nora Astorga, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. She is the woman, it will be remembered, who entrapped a general of the Somoza regime in a fatal bedroom ambush. Nicaragua now says publicly that it wants her to become ambassador to the United States. Because of her involvement in the 1978 killing, she was plainly a controversial choice to begin with. She made things worse by announcing her appointment before the customary informal soundings were made.

Granted, Nicaragua bas had its ambassadon'al problems in Washington, Two of its envoys bave defected. Unlike them, Miss Astorga is a committed Sandinist. Even so, her designation seemed less a diplomatic act than a political gesture meant to provoke rejection. The State Department was right to reject ber. The department was equally correct to re-

buff Chile in a parallel case. The right-wing Pinochet dictatorship recently made an insulting ambassadorial proposal: Mario Barros Van Buren, former editor of an anti-Semitic

Ohio, John Glenn conferred with Governor

\$2 million, and the senator is said to be deter-

mined to pay the debt. Even for a politician

with a circle of admirers as wide as his, that is

not easy. Contributions are still limited to

\$1,000, and the candidate can give no more

than \$50,000. Of course, contributors are un-

der no illusion that the object of their generos-

Ohio banks which extended his campaign a

52.5-million line of credit. Some 18 rich Glenn

packers - their names have never been dis-

rlosed - sigoed "letters of comfort" assuring

he banks that the Glenn campaign could raise

mough to pay off the loan and interest. Now

hey are probably not very comfortable; nei-

ber, we suspect, are the banks or Mr. Glenn.

o heavily in debt. Ernest Hollings and Reu-

in Askew left the race each owing about

150,000. Mr. Hollings has reduced his debt to

ess than \$50,000. Mr. Askew, a Miami lawyer

low, is raising money more slowly in Florida.

reorge McGovern owed \$120,000, and ex-

ects to pay it off with a fund-raiser in May.

the left the race with a seven-figure debt.

bout \$1.5 million. On the phone he has been

aising \$20,000 a week; he plans fund-raisers

nd hopes to have \$600,000 by July 1. Mr.

ranston owes nothing to banks; almost half

909: A Blaze of Spirits in Belfast

.ONDON - In a hig fire at Belfast (on April

[0] half a million gallons of whisky were con-

amed and damage estimated at at least 250,000 was done. While two men were work-

ig about noon at a barrel of whisky on the

and floor of the bonded stores of Messrs.

1cConnell, the distillers, the barrel slipped,

ashed through the floor and burst. A gas jet

et fire to the escaping spirit and the place was istantly in a blaze. The whole huilding, the

Daily Express' states, was soon a raging

rnace. For the next two hours the flames

mply licked up everything in their path.

bout eight o'clock a wall collapsed without

arning and six people received serious inju-

s necessitating their removal to hospital.

o firemen were also severely injured.

Alan Cranston is the only other candidate

Not all unsuccessful candidates end up

Most of Mr. Glenn's debt is owed to four

ty will be in the White House in 1985.

magazine. Arrogance, rather than design, probably explains this pecutiar choice by a wernment already notorious for sheltering Walter Rauff, a Nazi war criminal.

When the nominee's name became known, the Anti-Defamation League examined his writings and called for his rejection. He was demed agreement, although, for the record, the State Department, true to the code of discreuon, will not confirm that faet.

The department is as reluctant to discuss denial of agreement to proposed U.S. ambassadors. At least two excellent Reagan administration choices have been rejected: Morton Abramowitz, proposed for Indonesia, and Brandon Grove, who was unacceptable to Kuwait because he had been an American consul in Israeli-ruled Jerusalem. No one will say whether there are other instances. To do so would violate diplomacy's union rules.

Such discretion makes sense because it protects the interests of both the sending and the host countries; it is part of the fabric of international civility. When an American envoy to France was humiliated in 1798, President John Adams angrily informed Congress: "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation." The code that ensures such respect works both ways. It is hard to take senously any diplomacy that begins by proposing diplomatic appointments that are certain to provoke,

In the old days, before the campaign finance

telephone company. That does not happen

now. Regulated businesses want cash, thank

you, if only so they will not be accused of

making corporate contributions; and the law's

reporting requirements help the candidates to

keep track of bow much they owe. Mr. Cran-

ston and Mr. Glenn have big debts because

they took big gambles: Mr. Cranston spent

heavily on organization and television in lowa;

Mr. Glenn kept running past New Hampshire

to Super Tuesday, Mr. Askew, Mr. Hollings

and Mr. McGovern, like good poker players,

sume the Glenn and Cranston debts, as it did

the debis of Hubert Humphrey and Robert

Kennedy in 1968; it took nearly eight years to

pay those off. But candidates can help each

other, by urging their contributors who have

'maxed out" (given them \$1,000 already) to

give \$1,000 to help an erstwhile rival retire his

deht. No such agreements have been made,

however, so Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston

We think it is an improvement in the state of

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

campaign financing that candidates cannot

just run up buge expenses and then walk away from their debis. But a system that creates

sucb a horrendous financial penalty for run-

1934: French Police Put Down Left

PARIS - The Gaston Doumergue govern-

ment demonstrated conclusively [on April 20]

that it will tolerate no public disorders in Paris

when an attempt by 6,000 Communist and

Socialist workers to storm the square before

the Hôtel de Ville was frustrated by a force of

police and Mobile Guards. A protest against

Premier Doumergue's recent reduction of gov-

ernment salaries was the aim of the workers,

who bad planned, despite police prohibition,

to assemble in the place de l'Hôtel de Ville and

demand dissolution of the municipal council;

also to protest "Fascism" in the French gov-

ernment. The prefecture of police announced

at 9.30 p.m. that 940 arrests had been made,

indicating the efficiency with which police

worked to quell the threatened riot.

ning for office clearly still needs work.

labor on to pay off their losing bets.

The Democratic Party is not likely to as-

folded interesting but losing hands.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Interim Measures For 1984

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON - It is elearly too late to negotiate a comprebensive arms control agreement before the elections in-November, but several interim measures could be completed in the next few months. If President Reagan is serious about arms control, he need only work out the details of several general provisions already under negotiation.
First, it is not too late to reach

agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Just before the United States began to deploy Per-shing-2 missiles in December, Moscow indicated that it was prepared to limit its intermediate-range force aimed at Europe to 120 SS-20 missiles with 360 warheads, and to freeze further deployment of SS-20s in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The Russians have nearly 250 SS-20s and 200 SS-4s targeted on Eu-rope. If the United States accepted their offer, they would have to dismantle nearly 600 warheads, or twothirds of their intermediate force, and would end up with a smaller force than they had in the mid-1970s.

In return for this substantial reduction, the United States would agree not to deploy in Europe any more missiles capable of reaching Russian territory. It would have to remove the small number of Pershing-2 missiles

deployed in West Germany.
This would leave the British and French forces intact, with approxi-mately 300 warheads, and would permit the United States to keep approximately 60 cruise missiles already deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy. NATO would then have

President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate 'fair and verifiable' agreements.

360 intermediate-range warheads facing the Soviet Union - matching 360 Russian warheads that would face Western Europe.

Second, Mr. Reagan could still reach an interim agreement on strate-gic forces. The Russians have proposed a mutual reduction to 1,800 missile launchers. That figure is better than the 2,250 ceiling suggested in the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty but not as low as the Reagan administration's pro-posed limit of 1,170. An interim compromise might leave each side with 1,650 launchers, or 6,500 warheads.

And of course, to be fair, such an agreement would have to cover all categories of strategic nuclear weap-ons, including land-based interconti-nental missiles, for which the Soviet Union has the advantage, and airlaunched cruise missiles and subma-nine-launched missiles, for which the United States has the advantage.

These two interim agreements would sharply curtail the arms race and could provide the underpinning much deeper reductions. To prepare the ground for such progress, Washington should also agree now to merge negotiations on intermediate-

range and strategic weapons.

Why? Largely because European security is as much endangered by both sides' strategic weapons as by intermediate-range ones. For example. NATO's most powerful missiles are carried by Poscidon submarines and elassified as strategic, while the Russians' big, accurate SS-18 and SS-19 strategic missiles are even more capable of devastating Europe than the intermediate-range SS-20s.

Merging the talks would also proride the best forum to take account of the British and French missiles - as the Russians will insist upon.

Third, President Reagan is passing up the opportunity to conclude a comprehensive test ban. The draft agreement provides for continuous on-site monitoring by technical means and for on-site inspection by human observers when there is evidence of possible violation. We are within sight of a final agreement. Yet the Reagan administration bas dropped out of the talks and has made plans to expand American nuclear test facilities. Meanwhile, the United States is producing more nu-clear warheads today than ar any time in the last 20 years.

Finally, the Reagan administration has dropped out of talks to ban antisatellite weapons. The Russians have produced a primitive, low-orbit antirellite weapon, but have indicated that they are willing to destroy it if a total satellite weapon ban can be negotiated. Mr. Reagan is worried that adequate verification may not be possible, but he has not made every effort to explore joint measures for overcoming this problem.

The destabilizing consequences of a race for space weapons would probably be more dangerous for America than for the Russians because America depends more heavily on satellite intelligence gathering.

If he really wanted to, President

Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate "fair and verifiable" arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Certainly, that would make more sense than to continue on the present course, building an ever more dangerous nuclear arsenal.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Russian Roulette - The Superpower Game." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripis.



When Buildup Spurs Buildup

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Pentagon's third VV report on Soviet military power makes grim read-ing. It says that Soviet capabilities continue to grow. Who doubts it? Some may think that the Pentagon is byping the threat to promote its budget.

I don't think Caspar Weinberger is one to hype threats. All the evidence is that he believes that the Soviet buildup is steady, real and menacing. I believe it, too, but

In the fourth year of an administration whose future is uncertain, few will be surprised at this latest glimpse of its familiar strategic premises, and fewer still will have the heart to joust over the fine print. A heavy message, bowever, seeps from the pages of this report.

The growth of Soviet might is not just a measure of

what Mr. Weinberger sees as the thrust behind the growth: "Military domination, it's just that simple." It is the measure of the Reagan administration's overall fauure to top off or level down the mutual ambitions and anxieties that fuel arms programs on both sides.

We know from the daily papers that arms control is stalemated. We know from the Pentagon's report that Soviet power is expanding continuously. We have Mr. Weinberger's word for it that this is the natural order of things. As long as the Reagan team is in control, pumping up American capabilities and Soviet competitive insuncts alike, this will be so.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, by way of rallying support for building and being prepared to use armed power, are saying these days that otherwise diplomacy will not work. Mr. Weinberger has much fainter expectations for diplomacy.

He has done much to remove from active political usage the earlier theory, which was overdone but had a core of truth to it, that Soviet strategy and American strategy often were mutually reactive — "apes on a treadmill." He believes that Soviet strategy is of spontaneous ideological origin. It follows that the pursuit of accommodation is dangerous and that the amassing of force offers the only safe restraint on Soviet conduct. Early on, the Reagan administration argued that the

Soviet economy was at or near the breaking point and

logical advantages to force the pace of the arms race. The theory has been given a test for going on four years. Hard-liners say that this is not long enough. But in America's democratic system, four years is as long a test as any administration is given. The results are in that glossy new book, "Soviet Military Power 1984."

Mr. Weinberger will go down as the architect of the greatest military buildup in American history. No defense secretary has ever spent or committed so many new tens of billions of dollars. Some find Mr. Weinberger a

fanatic. I find him a magician.

He has led a buildup, one far surpassing what Jimmy
Carter began after Afghanistan, when nothing has happened - not in Lebanon, Central America, the Gulf region or Afghanistan — to show that the Reagan increment was necessary or even useful in solve foreign policy problems, and when much has happened in all those places indicating that the Reagan increment is making no difference, is irrelevant.

Mr. Weinberger's attitude toward his epic achievement, meanwhile, is strangely diffident. He insists that the administration's program has "restored," variously, American strength, deterrence and strategic stability— apples and oranges, by the way, which do not fit easily in the same basket. But be points with truly felt alarm to what the Soviets are doing and casts doubt that these American goals have yet been reached.

It has to be asked, in the light of Mr. Weinberger's judgment of Soviet motives ("military domination"), whether those goals can be reached at all.

The truth is that the Reagan administration came on

the scene when, according to the best American esti-mates, the rate of growth of the Soviet military had slowed. The administration reacted not so much to the Soviet arsenal, or to the Soviet armory, as to the different adventurist and expansionist moves — in Afghanistan, Africa and Central America — that the Kremlin had undertaken during America's post-Vietnam distraction. An administration of believers over-reacted in money and hardware, and invigorated the Kremlin's believers. In consequence, more will be spent and less security value received on both sides.

fall on the same day.

"No, I don't believe in God, but

young man who was placing painted

Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka

on his grandfather's grave. "We al-

for the spirits. An ancient pagan no-

tion has it that the dead need nour-

ishment in order to make it in the

Volodya's instincts were right, as

thing else. The grave was overnin with weeds. We cleared it as best we

could and took a photograph to send Volodya in New York. From the way

he thanked us, the picture was as precious as the icons that hung in

Children Understand By Colman McCarthy

Something

WASHINGTON — In 50 American cities in the last six months, theatrical companies, schools and church groups have staged "Peace Child." The musical play, which premiered before an au-dience of 2,500 at the Kennedy Conter in Washington in December 1982, is a meditative story of an American boy and a Russian girl who believe tarmament starts with them.

Possibilities for peace enter the minds of the children when feelings of friendship enter their hearts. The American boy, whose father works at the Pentagon, and the Russian girl, the daughter of a military attache at the Soviet Embassy, meet in a garden while their parents are inside at a

while their parents are that a diplomatic cocktail party.

"I wonder why we let our leaders build these weapons that could kill everything?" the boy asks in the opening scene. "It is because we are afraid," the girl answers. "I'm not frightened of you, " she is told.

That is the theme of the play. In another scene after the American has

another scene, after the American has been to talk with both his president and the Soviet premier, he cries out that "this world's going crazy. I've been to see the two most powerful people on the planet and they're not

doing anything about it."
He is told by another character:
"You cannot blame weapons. You can't even blame the men who made them. You must blame the fear that

has grown up between us."

During the Easter and Passover seasons, when Christians and Jews observe religious festivals that coincide with the springtime renewal of: the earth, a joyful play like "Peace." Child deserves to be part of the refirth celebration. Most audiences that have seen it have leapt to their feet in applause and grantude.

The highest leapers may well be children. A play like "Peace Child" is one of the few messages being sent from the adult world to the child's world that we are not yet helpless before global fear and nuclear death. For many children, it is too late.

Last September before a congressional select committee, a tenth grader spoke of what the nuclear threat has. done to her subconscious: "I think about the bomb just about every day now. It makes me sad and depressed when I think about a bomb ever being dropped. I hope I'm with my family, I don't want to die alone. I' think about it most on sunny days when I'm having a good time in a study by the American Psychi-

atric Association, researchers reported that 70 percent of students mentioned nuclear annihilation as a. perceived certainty of their future world. Psychiatrists speak of a new pathology — "futurelessness" — that haunts the minds of children.

President Reagan has criticized teachers who allow class time to be spen1 on the discussion of nuclear war. Why frighten children? he asks.

And why expose them to "Peace. Child," wonders Representative Stan Parris, a Virginia Republican. Mr. Parris is alarmed that the play has Orthodoxy, one way to identify a saint was that his body did not rot. ficials and that as many as 14,000 Washington children will be seeing it. This year, by a quirk of the calendar, Leain's birthday, Russian Or-Stick to reading and writing, he said. "I can't believe that the witnessing of . thodox Easter and Western Easter a rock musical can lead to the understanding of peace." But it is not peace Not only do Christian rituals surthat cannot be understood. vive in this aggressively atheistic

If Mr. Parris would take the time to see the play, he might grasp that it is war and fear that the children cannot this is our tradition," explained a understand. "Peace Child" is the story of children too young to be con-trolled by the nuclear habit of mind. In the war preparation debate, adults risk ridicule when they cite ways put food on graves at Easter. I suppose it is for the birds." The food was not for the birds but

children's fears as a reason to disarm. Simmy Carter learned that when he quoted his daughter, Amy. Samantha Smith was perceived as a dupe of the Kremlin because she

aftertife. Although the Russian Orthodox Church disapproves of people feeding spirits, it nonetheless holds a special blessing of the eggs and cake a dupe of the Kremin because she at the of the Kremin because she aftertife. Although the Russian Orthodox Church disapproves of people with Russian children. Representative Morris Udail, the Arizona Democrat, is seen as well-meaning but well out of it because he meaning but well out of it because he is trying to create a United States-Soviet Exchange for Peace program. Under his plan, 2,000 children from

found his mother's grave at the far each country would study, work and end of the cemetry. The old woman live in the other for a year.

The Udali resolution, which has 141 co-sponsors in the House, matches the purposes of "Peace Child."
David Woollcombe, president of the Peace Child Foundation, a Washington-based group, plans to travel to Moscow on May 6 to try to persuade Soviet leaders to allow Russian children to perform the play there.

The Washington Post.

the corner of his grandparents' house before the revolution.

Saving Jews in Shanghai Regarding "The Holocaust: More Could Have Been Done" (March 26):

The American Jewisb Joint Distribution Committee, say the authors, "worked in Europe throughout World War II." Let's give fuller credit to the joint committee: It worked in Asia, too. Thousands of Jewish refugees in the Shanghai ghetto survived because the committee negotiated graves, painting the railings festive with the Japanese occupiers and managed to get relief supplies into Shanghai from America. RICHARD PATRICK WILSON.

Mobile, Alabama.

Prolonging Elderly Life In response to the report "U.S. Governor Says the Elderly Have Duty to Die" (March 29):

The governor of Colorado, Richard D. Lamm, says the elderly should not artificially extend their lives. He most probably have died at 40 had ! been born in the time of my father, before antibiotics were discovered. No one asks to be born and few

who "know" where they are going, PATRICK HYDE-CLARKE.

I commend Governor Lamm for facing the issue of the mounting number of elderly people whose lives are artificially prolonged, especially those who have no hope of regaining

of getting back to any kind of mean-ingful life — he will not take any artificial means to prolong my life.

seously in view of the increase in the number of lawsuits that bedevil the medical profession. Doctors should not be expected to assume the risk involved in making unilateral decisions in such matters as withdrawing life-support systems. Such decisions might be left as legally valid and binding in the hands of a committee composed of representatives of the family, the clergy and the doctors.

large portion of my time spent in hospitals and nursing homes, I have seen endless human situations where the cost of keeping a helpless, senile person alive is tremendous - not

As a clergyman for 60 years, with a

God of love and mercy. He must lonk down with approval when we extend to one of His helpless and hopeless sons or daughters the compassion and consideration we extend to His lesser creatures in similar situations. EDWIN O. KENNEDY.

An Unsecret Service

thought the CIA was, in essence, a ters, why should you and I know it? .

Lausanne, Switzerland.

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Director of Operations Deputy Editor nternational Herald Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Sei France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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FROM OUR APRIL 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO





United States was to pay an old wom- and son in World War II. In their an several hundred rubles to keep up shapeless black coats and shawls, old the grave. When he learned we were babushkas like her are the guardians coming to Moscow, he begged us to of memory, never allowing the younvisit the grave to find out the state it was in. The old woman was not to be trusted," he said.

For Volodya, his mother's grave was sacred. The day of the funeral, friends and family had gathered at the house to eat and drink. A place was laid at the table for her. According to Russian custom, the nitual was repeated nine days after her death and again on the 40th.

Every year after that, on the anniversary of her death and at Easter, friends and family assembled inside the railings with which Russians sur-round their graves. They brought flowers and sat drinking vodka and eating black bread and sausage, crying a little, but laughing too. When Volodya married, he and his bride visited the grave straight from the wedding palace, she shivering in her white satin gown. They put red tulips fresh from the market that morning on the snow next to the headstone.

Volodya and his family were not religious, at least not in the traditional sense. Raised as atheists, they had never given much thought to God. It is just that Russians have an unusually close relationship with death, al-most a preoccupation. They express surprise when they learn that Americans don't respect it as they do. A lack of familiarity with death, many Soviets fear, indicates that Americans take war lightly.

Most of this century, as a result of war against the Germans or of Stalin's barbarity. Russians have suffered violent death more than most. Not that it was much better before the revolution, with the czars waging continuous wars. The Russians are uncomplaining people with an enor-mous capacity for suffering, especially in the name of Mother Russia.

With the help of Volodya's careful map we found the cemetery some 40 kilometers outside Moscow. With Easter around the corner, it was by far the most colorful spot in an otherwise drab little town.

People were sprucing up the colors, scrubbing beadstones and planting flowers. On Easter Sunday the winding dirt road to the cemetery would be blocked with cars and specially hired buses bringing visitors to pay respect to the dead.

Russians like cemeteries. A cemetery is somewhere to walk with your child or have a picnic when it's sunny. You can recite poetry, as happens most weekends at Pasternak's grave at the small village outside Moscow where he lived and died.

A graveyard is an ideal place for does not say at what age the plug contemplating the meaning of life or should be pulled. I, for one, would taking a quick swig of vodka, out of sight of the watchful militiaman, "I like to come here and sit, your troubles seem to get less," said an old woman who had lost a father, brother elect to die; even the deeply religious.

ger generation to forget death.

It is perhaps not surprising that, with such a violent history, ancient rituals associated with death and rebirth persist. It is as though they were wired into the human brain. Lerun tried to cut the religious connection in much the same way as

Painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and rodka were not for the birds but for the spirits.

Prince Vladimir tried to eradicate paganism when he introduced Christianity to Russia in the 10th century. After the revolution, religion was doclared to be the opium of the people and hundreds of churches were destroyed. Priests were no longer allowed to officiate at the graveside, although it is still possible to have a funeral service in a church.

hut the play remains the same.

Lenin became a kind of Christ figure himself, as indicated by the Soviet slogan, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Le-

the prince succeeded in eliminating old ideas and rituals associated with death. Actors and staging changed

As it turned out neither Lenin nor

International Herald Tribune

on Easter Saturday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

cling to life. Does the governor advocate reversal of basic life instincts? Malaga, Spain.

an enjoyable or meaningful existence. My position is not that of a younger person who wants these people out of the way to make room for him. I am in my mid-80s. My doctor and I have a compact that if I reach the point of no return" - no prospect

Doctors like that have to acl coura-

only financially but also in terms of the woeful condition of the person himself and the day-to-day strain on members of his family. The financial demands alone can often bave a crippling effect on the life and welfare of the whole family. The God in whom I believe is a

South Orange, New Jersey.

Being somewhat naive, I always

secret service. If so, and if they decided, with or without the president's approval, to mine Nicaraguan wa-

ALEXANDER MAKINSKY.

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Despite Missile Impasse, 'New Ice Age' in East-West Relations Isn't as Bad as It Looks

New York Times Service

PARIS - Seen from Western Europe's perspective, a "new ice age" of East-West relations, threatened by the Warsaw Pact last year, has not

The Soviet Union continues to call its relationship with the United States near disastrous. But Moscow is now talking in more moderate

NEWS ANALYSIS

iones to Washington's European allies; officials say, and is planning a series of high-level meetings with Italian. West German and British officials this spring.

The first of the series begins Monday when Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy goes

Comparing the Eastern bloc's moves with the warning last fall by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, that deployment of new missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would lead to a total freeze on East-West relations — he called it "a new ice age" — West European officials see wintry public statements

but no chilling retaliatory measures.

Rather, according to Western negotiators interviewed in the last few weeks, East and West are talking actively, and sometimes constructively, about force reductions in Central Europe, chemical warfare and confidence-building

measures at the three conferences on the issues in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm.

With the nuclear arms reduction talks broken off, the Soviet approach these days seems almost classic, according to the European officials. The approach, they said, involves talking to them in a different, more modulated tone than that used for the Reagan administration of the Russians. After Mr. Andreotas to them the process of pressing the said they received "fairly explicit hints" from the chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, that Western willingness to discuss a renunciation of the foreign ministers of three NATO countries deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the foreign ministers of the Russians. After Mr. Andreotas to the process of pressing the foreign ministers of the Russians. After Mr. Andreotas to the process of pressing the foreign ministers of the Russians around for a new approach for dealing with the Stockholm talks, now in recess, have said they received "fairly explicit hints" from the chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, that Western willingness to discuss a renunciation of force pledge in Stockholm might help in resumting the nuclear arms reduction talks broken of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The most obvious is their interest in talking to Washington's leading allies. In the oext months, the foreign ministers of three NATO countries deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the nuclear arms reduction talks broken of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The most obvious is their interest in talking to washington's leading allies. In the oext months, the foreign ministers of three NATO countries deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the Stockholm talks, now in recess, have said they received "fairly explicit hints" from the Chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, that we start the stockholm talks, now in recess. as to bring the allies into the process of pressing for concessions from the United States.

A French diplomat said the process could not have been more clearly stated than by Georgi A. Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and nn expert on United States affairs, at a recent meeting here. Mr. Arbatov, who was in Paris at the invita-tion of the French Ministry of External Rela-tions, characterized Soviet-U.S. relations in glacial terms, adding, "Europe must not sit around as a spectator watching what's going on in

Because the tough statements of last fall were so menacing, and the warnings of cataclysm so much a part of the internal politics of the Warsaw Pact countries, the European officials said they believed development of the new line would take the Soviet leadership considerable time, and it could come into effect only gradual-

But beyond the public statements, the Europeans say they see a number of signs, some of them contradictory, of the Soviet Union casting crat of Ohio, said at a news conference that a

ti's visit, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will go in May, and Sir Geoffrey Howe of

The schedule of visits is accompanied by Soviet official from Mr. Arbatov's Institute of

were putting out feelers to some of the allies while ignoring others. The military correspondent of The Financial Times wrote that a senior

Progress in Troop Talks Is Seen

MOSCOW — Two members of the U.S. House of Representatives said Friday after several days of talks with Soviet officials that they were told that the Soviet Union considered a European troop-reduction agreement nearly at

They also said that the Soviet Union did not consider chemical weapons an important issue but that it was anxious to begin talks with the United States on banning weapons from space.

Representatives Patricia Schroeder, Demo-

Soviet official commented on the troop reduc-tion talks: "We really think that's about

The troop-reduction talks, formally called the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks. have been going on for to years and are aimed at reducing East-West conventional forces in Central Europe.

The women were invited by the Soviet parliament in their capacity as members of the congressional caucus on women's issues. They said spoke frankly about buman rights and about U.S. allegations that mail sent from the

North American Studies had suggested the Russians might be ready to return to the nuclear arms talks if NATO agreed to freezing its deployment at the current level.

The suggestion, said to have been made to a British official, compares with the official Soviet line, restated frequently, that NATO must remove the missiles it has deployed in order to get the talks moving again.

When combined with reports from West European diplomats on unusually friendly conver-sations with their East European counterparts at the current international conferences, the fact that some compromise ideas are afloat gives European officials a less than dramatic sense of the current East-West situation

They believe there is real Soviet indecision on how to proceed, citing as an example the Warsaw Pact's failure to make formal proposals in Stockholm to balance those from the NATO group and other countries on setting up specific confidence-building mechanisms in Europe.

For Rudolf Tarovsky, the Austrian delegate to the Stockholm talks, who has been involved in direct talks with the Russians, there was shock in Moscow that the Soviet campaign against deployment of the new NATO missiles did not work, and shock when such so-called retaliatory measures as stationing new missiles United States to Soviet citizens was not being in East Germany barely touched West European public opinion.

"This may change their tactics, but slowly,"

Without knowing who will be the president of the United States after January, and wanting to do nothing to assist Ronald Reagan's re-elec-tion, Soviet officials are mainly interested now in scouting for future areas of compromise, a senior European official said.

After spending two months talking to them in Stockholm, he feels the major decision the Rus-sians will have to make involves when the sharp words toward the United States can be aban-

doned without loss of face. It is here that the differences of view emerge among the allies on whether the Russians must come forward on their own - "the bear descending the tree," was Mr. Tarovksky's phrase for it — or if the West should offer to help them find a face-saving formula that will allow full

dialogue between the blocs to begin in earnest. Washington's attitude has been that the United States is ready for serious conversations and that the Soviet Union, after breaking off the missile talks last year, has only to name the place and date to start them.

For some of the European allies, reacting to domestic political pressure, this may be insufficient. The one thing they said they expected from the foreign ministers' visits to Moscow in the next three months were clearer indications of what kind of device the Russians may hold out for again starting to talk about missiles.

Chernenko Promotes KGB Chief to Marshal

to be a sign of his growing stature within the Soviet leadership, Viktor M. Chebrikov, head of the KGB conferred on Mikhail S. Soloment-secret police and intelligence apparatus, has been promoted to the military rank of marshal.

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POINT DEPEN

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The promonon is Mr. Chebrikov's third in five months and Western diplomats said it marked him out as a powerful and rising figure under President Konstantin

They said his elevation also underlined the growing role of the KGB in the administration.

nenko conferred the bonor on the 61-year-old career security policeman at a Kremlin ceremony and praised the work of the KGB. Mr. Chebrikov, a Ukrainian, became head of the KGB in Decem-

Tass oews agency said Mr. Cher-

ber 1982. Last November he was promoted from colonel-general to Yuri V. Andropov, who headed month after Mr. Andropov became one of the greatest honors befull army general. A month later he the KGB for 15 years before be party leader, Mr. Fedorchuk was stowed oo a Soviet leader.

MOSCOW - In what appears member of the ruling Politburo. Hero of Socialist Labor was also sev, chairman of the party control in the security and defense apparacommittee. Defense Minister Dmi- tus to be awarded military ranks. tri F. Ustinov, like Mr. Solomentsev a full member of the Politburo,

> Mr. Chebrikov's promotion appeared to be more significant. According to available records, he is only the second head of the secret police to have held the rank of marshal since the Bolsbeviks took power in 1917. Lavrenti P. Beria, secret police chief under Josef Stalin, was promoted to marshal in 1945 in recognition of his duties during World War II as deputy chairman of the State Defense Committee, which oversaw the war effort. He was executed in 1954. following Stalin's death.

Yuri V. Andropov, who headed

became an alternate, or nonvoting, member of the ruling Politburo.

At the ceremony, the title of Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chebrikov is a civilian but it is customary for civilians appointed to senior positions

. Mr. Chebrikov made his early party career in Dnepropetrovsk, was awarded the Order of Lenin. the Ukrainian city where late President Leonid L Brezhnev had his original political base. He moved to the KGB beadquarters in Moscow shortly after Mr. Andropov took

over the organization in 1967. Although promoted to the rank of first deputy chairman of the KGB in April 1982, sbortly before Mr. Andropov moved back to the party secretariat, Mr. Chebrikov was passed over when a new head of the secret police was named.

The post went to Vitali V. Fedorchuk, a senior KGB official from the Ukraine. In December 1982, a

appointed interior minister, in charge of the uniformed police, and Mr. Chebrikov succeeded him in the top KGB post.

Mr. Chebrikov has a reputation as a hard-liner. (NYT, Reuters) ■ Brezimev Aide Re-emerges

Dusko Doder of The Washington Post reported from Moscow: Vladimir L Dolgikh, a member of the Soviet leadership whose political career seemed to go into

eclipse during Mr. Andropov's reign, re-emerged Friday as a potential contender for high office when be addressed one of the main Kremlin rallies of the year.

in memory of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. after serving as party chief of the Krasnoyarsk region in Siberia, Mr.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Mr. Dolgikh, 59, an alternate Mr. Dolgikh's appearance apmember of the Politburo and a peared to mark a reversal in his Central Committee secretary, de-political fortunes. He was brought livered the main speech at the rally to the top leadership by Brezhnev The right to make the speech is Chernenko's home base. He is believed to be a political ally of the

Jailed Polish Dissidents Are Beaten To Curtail Protests, Report Claims

WARSAW -- Prominent political detainees staging protests at Barczewo prison in northern Poland have suffered severe injuries

after being beaten by guards, ac-cording to a Solidarity report. It accused senior prison staff of brutality toward Solidarity activists and supporters of the anti-Soviet Confederation of Independent Poland and said that harassment of straitiacket. political prisoners had intensified. The bulletin, made available to

Western correspondents Friday. said nine Solidarity and confederation prisoners were being beld in solitary confinement because of protests against ill-treatment.

Barczewo is one of four Polish prisons where opposition sources have reported a series of hunger strikes by political prisoners de-

fied the vicums.

It said Edmund Baluka suffered two broken ribs and kidney damage when guards beat him and that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk's arm was dislocated. Romuald Szeremietiew was said to have been held in a

The report said that harassment of political prisoners had been stepped up and had become systematic since the action taken against Mr. Baluka on March 20 when he demanded to see his law-

■ Poor Health Care Alleged An unofficial report on the

The Solidarity report named shows that hundreds suffered lastguards and medical officials at ing iojunes because of prison con-Barczewo allegedly responsible for the beating of inmates and identi-ported from Warsaw.

The study, compiled by an underground medical team of about 10 doctors, alleges that there have been hundreds of cases of infection, ulcers, nervous disorders, heart problems, bone disease and other ailments among released and still-imprisoned dissidents. Many of them were reportedly subjected to mistreatment in internment centers and prisons.

No willful denial of proper medical care to prisoners is alleged, Rather, the point of the paper, summarized in an interview with one of its authors, is that medical treatment to Polish jails is atrociously substandard and that the health of Poles interned during the Polish authorities have been insenpast two years for political offenses sitive to the bealth damage.

French 'Union of Left' Seen Shaky After Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches repeatedly said they want the Com-PARIS - France's rolling So- munists to stay to the government cialist-Communist alliance is in "a and in the "unioo of the left," but difficult phase of unity" following have been increasingly irritated by the Communists' reaction to a con- the Communists' attitude, particufideoce vote, the Socialist Party's larly to the government's tough national secretary, Jean Poperen, modernization plans for the steel

"If things continue as if there warned. He said the Socialists "will the leftist alliance. watch closely what happens in the ly difficult decisions."

in a test demanded by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to oblige the made official," Mr. July wrote. Communists to make their attitude toward government policies clear. The balloting gave the government a 329-156 margin, with one abstention. The conservative and moderate opposition voted no confi-

The vote came after repeated criticism of the government's economic policies by the Communist Party, although it maintained that it wanted to keep its four ministers in the cabinet. But the Communist decision was complicated by continued insistence that the government take the party's viewpoints into consideration.

"The statements by the spokesman of the Communist group [in the National Assembly] do oot seem to me to be in harmony with the significance of the confidence vote," Mr. Poperen said.

The Communist spokesman, Guy Hermier, accused Mr. Mauroy of remaining deaf to his party's suggestions and said the prime minister's speech failed to allay Communist concerns over unemployment, wages and industrial po-

The Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. but President François Mitterrand needed the Communist vote nationally to win the presidency in 1981. He and Mr. Mauroy have

coal and shipbuilding industries. The Communists' defiant atti-

had been no [vote], it will be infi-nitely more serious than before," led press commentators Friday to

Serge July, editor of the leftist coming days and weeks, the more so as we are heading for further important, serious and undoubted-important, serious and undoubted-important serious serious and undoubted-important serious s "The union of the left has run its The Communists voted with the course, the break has taken place, government early Friday morning but for reasons of mutual convenience the death has not yet been

> Leading Socialists appear now to be preparing their party for a break with the Communists. Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party first secretary, said he was dissatisfied with the Communist speeches and that there was a contradiction between their words and their vote.

In continuing unrest among steelworkers in northeastern France, police fired tear gas Friday at demonstrating workers in a bid to clear a barricade from a main road in the Ardennes region near the town of Vireux Molhain. The demonstrators, protesting govern-ment plans to cut up to 25,000 jobs in the steel sector, dumped a truckload of scrap iron to block the main road outside their factory.

Overnight, dozens of workers in the steel town of Longwy caused serious damage to railroad lines. Rail traffic was halted when they pushed heavy rolls of sprung steel off a bridge onto the tracks linking Longwy and Longuyon. Police clashed with protesters as they tried to prevent railroad workers from repairing the track.

Meanwhile. Michelin. the world's second largest tire maker, said Thursday it would reduce its 46,000-member work force by 4,920 by the end of next year.

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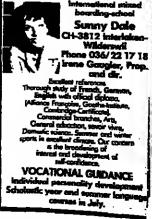
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SWITZERLAND

Leaders of Holdout Miners In Britain Call for a Strike

LONDON — Union leaders in the country's second-largest coal-field called on their members Friday to join the five-week mine strike and we are calling for soli-

walkout at a special conference of They voted to order an official strike by the district's 34,000 miners, which if obeyed would mean that all but a handful of Britain's ly in Port Talbot, Wales, that 184,000 coal miners would be on

pits since the strike began in an effort to persuade mioers there to were estimated to have joined the ed efforts by militants to paralyze

Union area leader, Henry Richard-son, said: "Eighty percent of the mineworkers in this country are on danity.

The strike is over plans to abol-After resisting joining the strike since the beginning, union leaders in Nottinghamshire agreed on a unprofitable pits. Miners in some appear from the cuts areas in no danger from the cuts have been slow to join the strike. The secretary-general of the Na-tional Union of Mineworkers, Pe-ter Heathfield, said Friday at a ral-

nonstriking miners were close to joining the strike. Militants backed by the Nation-al Union of Mineworkers have change its rules so that a strike been picketing Nottinghamshire could be called after a national ballot showing 50 percent plus one io favor, instead of 55 percent as bestop work. But until Friday only fore, in three votes in the past two 3.000 to 10,000 miners in the area years, the old requirement thwart-

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ARTS/LEISURE

The de Menil Collections

International Herald Tribune DARIS - Once the museum that is being put up for the de Menil collections is completed, you will have to go to Houston to see me as pretentious . . but from they liked them. We cannot expect one of the major French private art one flower to the next, you begin to agree with all their likes, but rently a selection of about 600 items (out of 2,000) is on view at the Grand Palais to July 30,

The overall quality is outstanding, the choice eclectic, ranging from the paleolithic to the present and from archaic Eskimo pieces among them. The American minicarved of ivory to Mondrian. The malists are represented |Carl Ancollection was began shortly after dré, Don Judd, etc.) and one may Jean and Dominique de Menil wonder whether the collectors did made their home in Houston for not read more depth into their approfessional reasons in the early proach than was intended. Yves Klein is represented, and there is a

frequent trips to New York, where be would see his friend Marie-Alain Couturier, a French painter who had become a Dominican sented by a very fine but modest priest. Coulturier, who was to play a sull life and a painting of a skull significant role in persuading modsignificant role in persuading mod-ern artists to produce religious art (and whose elegant little magazine, L'Art Sacrè, was influential in France in the '50s) urged the de Marille to have modern at Artha Menils to buy modern art. At the time this means Cezanne, Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Léger and Rou-

The show leaves aside some aspects of the collections and at-Renaissance, European and Ameriof so-called primitive cultures.

frequent flashes of enthusiasm that attracted by the idea of perennia led to this impressive gathering of lity: Time future contained in works of quality. "For a long time," says Dominique de Menil in the Eliot quoted in the catalog. But this catalog. I rejected the idea of a is an explanation after the fact. The "collection." The very word struck de Menils bought things because

The botanizing, then, has we can imagine what it is that atbrought together a broad variety of styles. The best work is no doubt that of American artists of the '50s
- Mark Rothko and Clyfford Still At the time, Jean de Menil made very fine Wifredo Lam. Nor are the manifestations of art in their more attractive works necessarily by the most famous artists: Luis Fernandez, for instance, is reprely, two expressive Egyptian funere-al portraits of the Roman period and a collection of American Indian, pre-Columbian and Eskimo objects that includes some striking

Collections of this sort are sometempts to concentrate on certain thing of an intimate affair. It is not domains: Western an prior to the assembled with the intention of being encyclopedic or didactic. Of can art of this century, and the art course someone who has been collecting art for 40 years will have an In viewing such a selection one idea of what it bas been about, should no doubt bear in mind the Dominique de Menil appears to be



David Smith work, 1962.

Prices Swing Wildly on Islamic Works

Extraordinary leaps and bounds modest £947.

There was a

SOUREN MELIKIAN

Works of Art, Carpets and Textiles" at Sotheby's. The beginning was difficult. Several 9th- or 10thcentury bowls from the eastern Iranian city of Neyshabur went unsold. Bidding stopped way below the low estimates printed in the catalog. Other pieces, such as a large bowl decorated with a round put together from fragments. What large bowl decorated with a round put together from fragments. What of goals that went for £914 was once a delicate off-white (\$1,290), sold just above the low ground now has the appearance of estimates or even below. A bowl a puzzle with unpleasant variations with a horse in green, yellow and in tonality. Stimulated by its rarity hrown enamels went for £557, 20 and hy Sothehy's estimates.

collection in Washington, sold for a £19,500.

There was an improvement when a rare dish, decorated in copper enamels, but of which about onefifth was missing, which was ascribed to Egypt and given a 10thsession to another, or sometimes century date, ascended to £7.588. within the same session, as in However, the momentum nearly Wednesday's auction of "Islamic broke when the first star piece

bowl, with unusual and remarkable

Later, one of the rarest pieces of glish painter Tilly Kettle, pottery in the sale, well preserved, was more than made up by a string of high prices that followed as bidding became brisker, culminating with a remarkable 17th-century

Most interesting was the display

dealers have failed to sell directly bought-in items.

A different situation prevails where miniatures and manuscripts are concerned. Unlike objets d'art, which in the main have reached the market in this century as a result of illicit excavation that has devastated Iran and Afghanistan and to a The Associated Press

The Associated Press

AN FRANCISCO — The Streets of San Francise hummed Thursday with a sound that basn't been heard in 1 months: the whire and jingle of the underground cable the california on altogether dry up to the california on the calif steadily up for years. If the dwift-dling supply of quality works does not altogether dry up, they should continue to do so, as new buyers have joined the field.

Until recently the driving force behind the rise of the prices for Indian and Turkish miniatures was a small community of Western collectors hacked by museums, with the exception of one Eastern collector. In the last few years, more Easterners, mostly established in the West, have become involved. Last month, al a Drouot sale conducted by the Oger-Dumont group, four miniatures of a Turkish manu-script of historic importance completed in 1595 came up for sale. Two went to Iranian collectors based in Geneva, including the most expensive one, sold for a record 605,000 francs (ahout \$75,000). The Turks for their part have started collecting their own objets d'art in the last decade but do not yet display a corresponding interest in early Turkish miniatures. There were no hids from Turkish buyers on the remarkable miniatures offered then at Drouot.

On Monday, at Sothehy's sale of Fine Manuscripts and Minia-

International Herald Tribune percent less than Sotheby's low esONDON — As more buyers get imate in the catalog. Even wellinvolved in a surprising £19,000. One that went to a Turkish collector was Linvolved in acquiring paint- known provenance made no more bid was then made by Soth- a portrait of a woman done in the ings, manuscripts and objets d'art from the Islamic world, the oddifference: A 10th-century bowl from Iran decorated with a finely ties that have long characterized price patterns remain as striking as a part of the Edwin Binney 3d price patterns remain as striking as collective in Washington sold form. it went up to £16,500 despite some Minutes later an eastern Iranian restoration and slight cropping.

The two Indian miniatures of calligraphy that makes it a museum some importance in the sale, done piece by any standard, barely creat- around 1620 after European moded a stir. Although well preserved. els. sold equally well, given their it sold for a mere £1,150. Here there imperfect condition, at £14,490 and was no crazy reserve price. Such a £12,260 respectively. A surprise contrast underlines the artificial price of just over £10,000 was paid nature of the price patterns in this for a large-size miniature done area. It was by no means the only one. working in the manner of the En-

But the success of the sale was with glamorous provenance - the due largely to Arah bidding on Ko-Binney collection - and duly illus- ran manuscripts of various origins, trated in a reference book, did not mostly in fragmentary condition. A find a buyer above its reserve price. complete manuscript labeled "Otto was bought in at £7,500. From toman," i.e. Turkish, but obviously Sothehy's viewpoint, this failure Iranian as shown by the binding

century dish from Iran sold for a of interest in bihliophily pointed up by the £32,335 offered for a manu-Seen in terms of art economics, it sums up the unpredictable character of a fundamentally unhealthy room notice—correcting his catamarket. The reason is probably log entry — that the manuscript that a majority of the works sold at was not dated 1223, but merely copauctions come from dealers. Re- ied at some later date from a manuserves set by vendors in this field script of that date. The paper rule are not so much designed to protect out any date earlier than the 16th the minimum price a vendor may be entitled to expect as to ensure more likely. This makes the price the desired markup. The commer- astonishing, for hithertho many cial provenance of the objets d'art scripts from the Middle East that further explains why some give an have no artistic merit have not aimpression of dejà vu. Pieces that tracted a great deal of attention.

More surprises are likely to take are sent in for sale at auction where place in this field, where prices rethey sometimes also fail to sell. sult much more from the genuin Wednesday's sale was no exception. Hence the 34-percent rate of in the area of ohjets d'art.

San Francisco **Cable Cars** lesser degree Syria, manuscripts have been collected at all times in Back for Test

ble cars in the street," said Jan-Neilson, spokeswoman for the \$58.1-million cable car renovation "People can see them - but they can't ride them."

Rides begin June 1. Until then, the cars will be around for tests

torists honked, a shiny, refurbished cable car clanged five blocks down the steep Nob Hill. The test was a "wonderful" success, said Matl Scoble, resident engineer on the cable car project.

"If you happened to be on California Street, you might have heard it hum." Neilson said. "The best place to hear it is in the underground room of the car barn. Down there, it jingles."

The cable cars, which have been scaling the city's ups and downs since 1873, were shut down Sept. 22, 1982.

Rome Turns 2,737

The Associated Press ROME — Mayor Ugo Vetere led the celebrations for the 2,737th birthday of Rome, which legend says was founded by Romalus în 753 B.C. The "birthday" is April

The 'Emotional Situations' of Howard Hodgkin

Rothko chapel and are currently

building the museum (according to

plans hy Renzo Piano, one of the

architects of the Pompidou Center)

that will ultimately receive the col-

lections that have been their labor

impelled to huy.

New York Times Service EW YORK — The English painter Howard Hodgkin, 51, does not have a large international constituency of the kind that is kept in order by a cabal of dealers and curators, fed with a continuous and large-scale output, and stoked with promotional material and an occasional well-timed appearance in the auction rooms

On the contrary, Hodgkin has the greatest trouble in hringing himself to sign a contract with any dealer, His output was minute until lately (as were the paintings themselves, by the standards of the day). His work is loved by those who own it, and it never comes up at auction. But it has made its way, all the ame. When he last showed in New York, at Knoedler's in May 1981, it did not seem extravagant that Lawrence Gowing - painter, critic, historian and the author of a canonical book on Vermeer — should say in his foreword to the catalog that Hodgkin was "a painter more naturally and effortlessly original, more enurely himself, than anyone else

Forewords of that kind can be merely a form of campaign rhetoric, to be trashed as soon as the exhibition has elosed. But 1984 would seem to be the year in which that judgment will be submitted for wider approval. Howard Hodgkin has an exhibition of new paintings that opened Friday at Knoedler. As of the first week in June his work will occupy the whole of the British pavilion at the Venice Bien-

na Secession, or in the years when in Paris, than in our time. His scenater. He has worked to great effect the middle ground between painting and printing area. painting and printmaking.

His subject matter is what it always was - people in rooms, in gardens, in public parks, sitting above the Bay of Naples or op-pressed by the heat of India.

ple themselves. In fact they are di- Hodgkin once defined that differ-

By Gideon Bachmann

International Heruld Tribune

similar accusations.



"In a Hot Country" (1979-83) by Howard Hodgkin (right).

18th-century painting.

Hodgkin's paintings are as often tions. as not about indoor and outdoor spaces, and the interaction between them. As in many a painting by the paintings that result. The interpersult of the paintings that result. Hodgkin recently produced a comes indoors and the indoors and another is the most compelling make a run for the outdoors. This is thing there is, whether in the novel. London, designing furniture, wall in part a matter of formal structure, on the stage or at the movies. In kind of free band that was more Hodgkin thinks of people as intereommon in the heyday of the Vien- locked with their environment. ple concerned — the painter — is Where we live, and how we live -Raoul Dufy worked for Paul Poiret these things are the sum of our-

can of course be journeyman work of no more than documentary interest. Hodgkin could do work of that kind, if he felt like it, and indeed he has sometimes begun with a methodical and straightforward drawing of the subject that The paintings are portraits of the has tempted him. But there is a environment as much as of the peofundamental difference, and

distinguished feature of English of appearances, I paint representational pictures of emotional situa-

There is an intensely subjective, not to say idiosyncratic element inusually out of sight behind the easel. It is one of the peculiarities, and in Paris, than in our time. His scenery and coslumes for "Night Music," a ballet choreographed for the Ballet Rambert by Richard Alston, howelsh kigh and had been seen to accompany to act to the peculiarities, and one of the peculiarities, and one of the great strengths, of Hodgstein and the length with the painter as manipulator. What is going on in the nicture seems to act going on in the picture seems to act on its own, against all the odds.

"To be an artist now," he said not long ago to the English critic Oavid Sylvester, "you have to make your own language, and for me that has taken a very long time. Gradually, as you make your own language, the more you learn to do, the more you can do and the more you can include."

"I try," he says, "to find the maximum emotional intensity with recily descended from the "converence. "I am a representational the minimum of definition." It was voluptuous images sation pieces" that were a painter, "he said, "but not a painter always a daring ambition, and iniby an Englishman.



tially there were few who made it out at all clearly. But the paintings that looked cryptic in the 1960s now look perfectly straightforward. just as the paintings of the last year or two look like some of the most voluptuous images ever produced

tures," the best early Turkish specimen of calligraphy characteristically went to an English institution. The Victoria and Albert Museum judiciously acquired an important firman, or imperial edict, of Sultan Mehmet IV, dated 1081 of the Muslim era, or A. D. 1670, for

21. However, the celebrations were held Wednesday to avoid conflicting with the Easter weekend.

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BANGALORE India — The lanky Adela Quested, the character at the center of E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India," about whom its author said that is David Lean inventing his version of Forster's invention of his version of a colonial version of India - the "the gentleman is more attractive than the lady." is now Judy Davis. British Raj of the 1920s - with most claims to historical veracity an Australian export against whom nobody could plausibly launch cheerfully abandoned. "The Raj." Lean said on the veranda of another colonial heritage The Marabar caves, where the

— a palatial bungalow-type hotel spread around 10 acres of lush vegdreamed or real sexual assault, which is the book's dramauc pivot. etation — "I've purposely over-done it. I'm sure that if I'd done it was supposed to have occurred, bad to be blasted from rock by as it really was, it would have been David Lean's technicians, much to terribly boring. But then, of course, the chagrin of the local conservationists. And the ancient, smiling After "Lawrence of Arabia,"

The old India hands will complain have been achieved. about the designs on the elephants' achievements in the East, as they did when Forster ruthlessly carica-

HALI The international Journal of Osiental Corpora & Turdles offers the fullest & most authorizative coverage of the world of Oriental carpies & technes, Levishty Busuresci. More details from D. Hobbs, Dept. H. Kingagete House, Kingagete Place, London NWS 4TA, England.

David Lean's Passage to the Cinema of E.M. Forster's 'Passage to India' Lean for the sixth time and adding another laurel to his crown of impersonations.

In short, what seems to be happening at the cost of \$16 million is David Lean inventing his version is David Lean inventing his version.

Mounthatten figure

> In England, the skirmishing has historical sense, on the contrary, already hegun. An eight-page It's a wonderful film about races, spread in a Sunday magazine has but I didn't want to make a conaccused Lean of everything from self-aggrandizement to the import-ing of endless bottles of Shippam's Meat and Fish Paste to feed his holds true of India. It's not balance hungry crew of imported British I want, like Forster, but a quality of technicians. Journalists keep ask- uncertainty, rather like real life." ing him if this is his swan song and isn't he the man known to have uncertainty in bandling the central cloud formation?

cause this one will blow up a storm. gable sense of humor it couldn't

"Smashing people", he says, tusks, as they complained about "wonderfully good-natured. After Forster's inaccuracies in 1924; the every take tremendous clapping Colonel Blimps will see the film as and cheering goes on. It's been another put-down for Britain's civil quite a lot of fun."

It's the attitude with which he tackles Forster, too. "Twenty-five tured their bloated power-blinded years ago I had a go at Gandhi, with Alec Guinness, but I didn't have a good script. And I've always wanted to make a film in India - f don't think anybody has made a good Indian film, but I haven't seen the new ones; they'll be good trailers for mine - so when I saw the stage play in London I tried to get the rights, but Forster wasn't sell-

pass as a Mountbatten figure want to encourage the viewpoint that sees the whites as villains in a temporary political statement nor show how the situation described in the book to some extent still He has stuck to this quality of

I don't think film has anything to waited three months for a proper riddle of the story: Are advances of a sexual nature made to the young Organizing 130 technicians, the British woman in the cave? She is in "The Bridge on the River Kwai," logistics for crowd scenes with hun"Doctor Zhivago" and 12 other films, the 76-year-old Lean is used mammoth sets, was a task so formi
all the others of his breed, would lean in the caver one is in an india to see if she likes it and her dreds of extras, the construction of mammoth sets, was a task so formi
all the others of his breed, would lean is used lean in the caver one is in a line of the likes in t to controversy. He better be, be- dable that without Lean's indefati- rather she stayed away from Indians. She takes off on an elaborate picnic trip with one and, as Lean puts it, "it's you who has to decide whether she fantasized the whole thing if, in fact, he did make advances to ber, or if she invented the advances because she was in such a state that she wanted them. Forster did make an attempt to write a scene where Aziz makes sexual approaches; two attempts, not very good ones, understandably. Then he pretended he didn't know what happened in the caves. I think I will

stick with the same story." He's not particularly worried about baving made changes compared to the original, nor about being accused of avoiding the politing, and I'm not a good presser. I ical significance. On the latter he think he'd had a bad time with the feels it's just a matter of fashion. ical significance. On the latter he

"Colonialism was in fashion in the fairs - rather like people on a film '20s; now it's out of fashion. Actu- set. ally, what I have done is the book, hut emphasized a little more. I've rather shifted the emphasis on the women. There's no doubt about it. The old saying is correct — the women lost us the empire. I don't think, though, that this is basically a sexual story, though there is sexual motivation. But that's not what creates aggression, it's just that they got a little bit above themselves. They got pretty bored with their 12 servants and felt pretty superior. They didn't know what to both in the film and in the story il do. They didn't read, they had af-

Lean has written his own script, working three years on it. Besides Guinness, there is Dame Peggy Ashcroft as Mrs. Moore, the enigmatic older friend to Adelal; James Fox as Fielding; Nigel Havers as Ronny Heaslop, the stodgy magistrate aspiring to Miss Quested's possibly ruined virginity, and Victor Reperies as Ariginity, and Victor Reperies as Ariginity, and Victor Reperies as Ariginity. tor Benerjee as Aziz, marvelously agile, easily hurt, naive and wellmeaning, with the weight of his country's pride on his shoulders,



Victor Banerjee as Aziz in "A Passage to India."

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ECONOMIC SCENE

World Cooperation Needed To Cut Rates, Boost Growth

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service EW YORK — The "other" U.S. deficit, the trade deficit, has been soaring. As recently as 1975 the United States ran a trade surplus of \$8.9 billion. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, however, U.S. imports togeted exports by about \$30 billion a year. In 1983 the trade eficit doubled to \$60 hillion, and in the first quarter of this year was running at an annual rate of \$120 billion.

There are plenty of reasons for the recent deterioration, start-Incre are pienty of reasons for the recent deterioration, starting with the overly strong dollar. From 1980 to early this year, the ollar rose by an average of about 50 percent in comparison with the currencies of the 10 other major industrial countries. This has tade American goods expensive for foreigners and foreign goods

More protectionism

neap for Americans. The big deral budget deficit, hy taking interest rates high, has elped to keep the dollar

on Islamic Wo

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will only increase rong.
The penetration of foreign joblessness, hurt oods into the U.S. market international links. as wiped out hundreds of nousands of American johs. tephen S. Roach, senior

conomist of Morgan Stanley & Co., estimates that imports of apital goods have risen seven times faster in the current economrecovery than in the recoveries that followed the 1969-70 and 973-75 recessions. Imports of consumer goods have risen twice s fast than in the two earlier recoveries. That surge also resulted rom a much stronger recovery in the United States than abroad.

The distress of the developing countries — heavily burdened with debt and short of foreign exchange — has meant cutbacks in heir imports from the United States and other industrial counries. They cannot service their debts at high interest rates and aise their imports, especially with their exports constrained. And weak world demand for oil has forced the oil-exporting

ountries to cut their imports from the United States and other Western nations.

In a speech made earlier this month in Düsseldorf, Arthur F. Burns, the former Federal Reserve chairman who is ambassafor to West Germany, said: "The marketplace is already releasng forces that before long will diminish the American trade leficit was rarely shared by American businessmen, farmers, workers or politicians — "particularly in an election year." He with the virus of protectionism spreading to Europe, still suffering rom high unemployment.

He urged both the European countries and the United States to Dall's reduce their protection and subsidization of agriculture, which have caused a heavy strain on government and family budgets ilike. He warned that farm protection was threatening to unleasb new inflationary pressures — directly, by raising food prices, and adirectly, by repercussions on labor markets,

The European Community's disposal of its farm surpluses hrough subsidized sales in world markets, Mr. Burns said, has ntensified friction with the United States.

And the threat to world trade in steel, machinery, machine Atools, textiles, footware, copper and other products is serious and growing as a result of protectionism, the developing coun-ries foreign-exchange problems and sluggishness in the world conomy, aggravated by high interest rates.

How can the threat be averted? Lectures against protectionism have become boringly familiar and seem to do little good. At best they may slow, but not reverse, the march to protectioo.

The only effective solution is to attack the underlying conditions of excessive world debt burdens, high interest rates, sluggish economic growth, unemployment and excess capacity, which are causing nations to wall themselves in.

When workers see their jobs vanish and businessmen see their enterprises threatened, it is almost impossible for them to think in long-range terms or to realize that their future is linked to the well-being of others. If the protectionist trend continoes, howevar, it will not cure the unemployment problem but will exacerbate it, increase inflation, retard the growth of real output in all countries and worsen political relations among them.

In an interdependent world, trations cannot solve their problems one by one. The delinking of national industries that results from protectionism now in process needs to give way to cooperative action to bring down interest rates, strengthen economic growth, bolster the debtor countries and expand their opportunities both to export and to import.

This is going to take strong economie leadership. But thus far such leadership has been lacking.

A Former Exile Comes to the Aid of Argentina

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service BUENOS AIRES - He is the dean of Third World economists, the man who wrote the book on development as he led the poorer countries of the Southern Hemisphere in demanding a new world economic order that would break their dependency on the richer

economic order that would break their dependency on the richar nations of the North.

Now 83, and after nearly four decades as an international figure living outside his enuntry. Raul Prébisch has returned home to Argentina and is still making waves.

It was Mr. Prébisch, as special economic adviser to President Raul Alfonsin, who privately negotiated the broad outlines of an Argentine austerity plan two weeks ago with the International Monetary Fund. That plan gave international banks, the Reagan administration and four Latin countries the assurance they wanted before signing a \$500-million package designed to rescue Argentina from overdue interest on its \$45-billion foreign debt.

This week, as point man for a reluctant Mr. Alfonsin, Mr. Prébisch broke the news to Argentines of the coming austerity, raising a

Mr. Prébisch, introduced by Mr. Alfonsin, bluntly told reporters, and later, congressmen, that the government's generous wage in-creases had been "bad policy," generating the ever-higher inflation that last month hit an annual rate of 479 percent. Economics Minister Bernardo Grinspun, who was in Washington negotiating with the IMF, had recently delayed retroactive raises to make up for inflation from monthly to quarterly adjustments.

That was not enough, Mr. Prébisch said: "We have to look for other

The opposition Peronist Party, plus many leaders from Mr. Alfonsin's Radical Party, saw that statement as a red flag indicating that Mr. Alfonsin was backing off his repeated promise to raise real wages 6 to 11 percent this year. Some Peronists attacked the IMF negotiations as a sellout to the United States and international banks to

refinance the country's debt.

Mr. Alfonsin, however, told 100 Radical congressmen Wednesday at a barbecue at the presidential residence that he would uphold his promise, but he did not say how. Senior officials privately said Mr. Alfonsin accepts the need for greater austerity but is looking for the most politically palatable way to institute it.

"The president is a great admirer of Dr. Prébisch," a senior official said. "He listens to him closely."

It might seem strange that the voice for tougher spending controls is the economist often identified with the policies behind inefficient



Raúl Prèbisch

Third World state-run economies. Mr. Prebisch, however, has apparently not abandoned his view that the industrial "center" nations, particularly the United States, Japan and Europe, are unjustly selfish, dominating the underdeveloped nations by exploiting their relatively cheap natural resources.

This view has led the economist over the years to call for the regional integration of the Southern Hemisphere economies, restric-tion of multinational companies and establishment of trade barriers that would slow imports from developed countries and, ideally, force (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

Budget Deficits Are 'Insane,' **Brock Declares**

WASHINGTON —"Absolutely insane" government budget deficits in the United States and elsewhere are driving up interest rates, cramping world trade and endangering international economic recovery, according to the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock.

But "if we can get our own economic houses in order in Europe, in the United States, in Japan . . . then the opportunity for just an explo-sion of world trade is phenomenal," he said. U.S. economic conditions rather

than Japanese policies are respon-sible for at least half the \$21.7billion annual U.S. trade deficia with the Japanese, Mr. Brock said. And he said huge overall U.S. trade deficits are likely to continue at least through next year.

He was commenting in an inter-view published Thursday in The Brookings Review, a magazine of Washington's Brookings Institu-

"Our deficits, and those of a lot of other countries, are absolutely insane." Mr. Brock said. "I don't know what word to use that is more

"Unless we raise the global rate of savings or reduce the drainage of



William E. Brock

governments [borrowing to finance their deficits], all we can expect to see is an increase in interest rates and a reduction in the availability of capital, and that foretells terribly difficult times ahead."

Another top administration official, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, said Thursday that he has become "very confident" Congress will soon come up with a deficit-culting package acceptable to Pres-ident Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Regan has said his department can find no direct relationship hetween deficits and interest rates. But he, too, had harsh words

about the deficits. In a speech prepared for the Na-tional Conference of Black Mayors in St. Louis, he said, "We are very cial and investment markets, re- serious about this problem and

cognizant of the impact large deficits enuld have in later years." Mr. Brock, turning his attention specifically to Japan, said in his interview, "For far ton long the

Last year, Tokyo announced market-opening measures including tariff reductions and revisions in acadust standards. But Europe-However, even though current step would do no more than cut our

> "It's the strength of the dollar. and it is in the fact that some of our

industries got out of competitive Mr. Brock said he believed the value of the dollar would remain January to March this year, "at this relatively high in comparisoo with

"This portends further trade difficulties for us in 1985," he said.

West German and Japanese businessmen agreed Friday to projection of \$100 billion is not strengthen industrial cooperation excessively conservative because the 1984 number could be higher The U.S. trade deficit reached a

record \$69.4 billion last year.

U.S. Maritime Agency **Sets Up Phantom Firms**

By Howard Kurtz and Michael Isikoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Maritime Administration has set up a series of "phantom" companies in an unusual effort to forestall a \$231-million default that could wipe out the agency's ship-financing fund,

turned over by the maritime agency to a private company called GEN Marioe Co., a holding company with no real assets.

According to internal documents, the maritime agency will be unable to pay the debt on the four sought business for the ships, the ships that is due in April 1985, maritime agency hired U.S. Corp. government of concentrating lease make good oo pledges made last tions in 1983. meaning a default is likely in 12 Co. to set up a private company sales of Louisiana's coast instead months. The four ships are covered that took utle to the ships. That of spreading them among other by an insurance fund that is rapidly

"Without some sort of a solution, temporary or otherwise, the money will be gone," said Edward Fitzgerald, deputy assistant administrator of the maritime agency.

materialize. Because they were nies are named.

built with federal loan guarantees, El Paso simply made a \$12-million settlement with the Maritime Administracion and then turned over the ships to the agency.

One of the ships, the Columbia, was damaged to a storm and is laid up on the James River in Virginia, where it is likely to be sold for scrap. The other three ships are laid up

in Newport, Rhode Island, The Four federally insured tankers, which have been idle for years and have oo apparent prospects for doing future business, were recently holders of the four ships are coming from a \$90-million insurance payment for the Columbia's accident, but that money is expected to run out next April.

enabled the agency to avoid having to pay off the bondholders immedi-

All the stock in GEN Marine is owned by GPK Marine Co., a cor- belongs to the state. poration registered io Delaware. All its stock, in turn, is owned hy All four tankers had been owned DSN Marine Co., another Delahy El Paso Co., but it decided to dispose of them last year after expected contracts to import liquefied company's stock is owned by Garpetted contracts to import liquefied vin P. Kiernan and Daniel S. natural gas from Algeria failed to Nuter, for whom two of the compa-

Fighting for Lease Sale

NEW ORLEANS - Ten major oil companies have asked to intervene against a lawsuit filed by the saying that "every passing day state of Louisiana to stop Tuesday's federal lease sale of 35 million offshore acres (14 million hectares) for oil and gas exploration.

The companies charged Thurs-director in charge of relations with day that if all or part of the sale of Japan, told officials during a week Gulf of Mexico tracts is halted and not rescheduled, they will lose millions of dollars already spent preparing bids for the tracts.

considered Monday when a federal

To try to avoid a default while it lins will hear arguments by Louisisales off Louisiana's coast instead coastal areas.

The state claims that some of the actively to promote imports. money going to the federal government from such leases rightfully

The companies seeking to become involved in the case are Amoco Production Co., Atlantic anese products." Richfield Co., Chevron U.S.A. Inc., Exxon Corp., Getty Oil Co., Gulf Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Shell Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

10 Oil Firms Little Progress Seen **After EC-Japan Talks** TOKYO - A European Com-

its product and financial markets, means Europe is losing money to Japan." But he held out little hope of much progress.

Raymond Phan Van Phi, the EC director in charge of relations with

of talks here that the community wanted Japan to reduce tariffs, order government agencies to buy more foreign-made equipment, and The request to intervene will be create incentives for Japanese companies to import European goods. He also said Japan is lagging in judge hears the state suit.

U.S. District Judge Robert Colaccepting the data from product

tests performed overseas. ar by Prime Minister Yasuhiro not only to open its markets but

He suggested this be carried out with "administrative guidance" bridge that gap." from the Japanese government so that European goods could be purchased "at prices equivalent to Jap-

The EC has called for the adoption of an import policy objective, to help the world economic recovreduction or abolition of tariffs and increases in quotas, revision of

been 53 cents a quarter since 1979.

Dividend payments on preferred

The utility has about 66,000

stocks varied by issue.

procedures, the opening of finanmunity official urged Japan on Fri- form of Japan's distribution system day to move more quickly to open and measures against the counter-Mr. Phan Van Phi said Japan

exercises tight control on the activi-

an officials say these changes have today, in the next two years that been largely unimplemented, or else are so narrow that they affect less than 1 percent of European exports to Japan. trade deficit with them in half,"
"The other half of the equation is not in Japan, it's here," he said. exports to Japan. Japan had a record \$10.4-billion

He said he asked the Japanese to trade surplus with the 10 EC na-Mr. Phan Van Phi said that while

Nakasone that Japan would move European exports to Japan increased by about 25 percent from rate it would take us 13 years to other nations' currencies this year.

■ German-Japanese Accord

ery. The Associated Press reported than that." from Tokyo. No specifie steps were standardization and certification announced.

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AT&T Plans **CURRENCY RATES** Late interbank rates on April 19/20, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at noon EST.

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Call Options

WASHINGTON - American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has unveiled two new long-distance calling options, one of which would allow consumers to place an hour's worth of calls to any part of the United States for a set monthly fee.

The new plan, called "Reach Out America," has two parts. Under the first, customers could

place an hour's worth of calls after 11 P.M. and on weekends for a monthly fee of \$10. The second option would require a monthly fee of \$11.50 and would provide the same hour's allotment of calls during night and weekend hours plus an additional 15 percent discount for calls dialed during evening hours from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.

The plans were presented Thursday in a filing to the Federal Communications Commission, which must give its approval before AT&T can offer them to custom-

The options could well place additional pressure on competitors like MCI Communications Corp. and GTE Corp.'s GTE-Sprint to match the options or offer new discounts of their own. The plan represents a major de-

parture from AT&T's long-standing practice of offering averaged long-distance rates that include a distance variable for the call, and thus the FCC's response cannot be predicted. Besides distance, AT&T's existing long-distance rates are based on the duration of the call, time of day and day of

Kenneth Levy, the deputy chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bn-reau, where the proposal was filed, said the agency would have no comment on the matter.

AT&T proposed to introduce the new service in June, but the FCC has the authority to extend that implementation date if it needs time for further review.

Troubled Utility in New Hampshire Long-Distance Omits Payout on Common, Preferred

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire has omitted dividends on both common and preferred stock for the first quarter. The ntility, squeezed by rising costs at the Seabrook nuclear power project, also ordered more layoffs and salary reductions, for a total saving of \$38 million this year.

The company's auditors say Public Service may be in default hy next week unless it is able to secure additional credit. The company has a 35.5-percent share in the Seabrook reactors, which are over hudget by \$6 billion to \$8 billion, depending on the estimate used. Public Service is building the reactors as the head of a group of New

day, Robert J. Harrison, president and chief executive of Public Service, said the board had acted with "extreme regret" to omit the divi-dend, which will save about \$30

those earning more than \$35,000. Fees paid to outside directors will

Market Closings

Most financial markets and many banks in Europe, North America and Asia were closed for the Good Friday holiday. Ex-changes io Milan, Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur were open. Markets in Hong Kong were to close Saturday.

Moody's rates the utility's first- tors to the board. mortgage bonds Ba-3, its general The common stock dividend had

mortgage and refunding bonds double B and its debentures and Eurobond notes triple B. All the raongs are below investment grade. spokesman for the company, the shareholders. The common stock

England utilides. In an announcement late Thurs-

million this quarter. Mr. Harrison also said the company would save \$8 million a year through early retirements, attrition and layoffs to trim the company's non-Seabrook work force by 200 people, or 11 percent, and through salary ents of 10 to 15 percent for

also be cut, he said. On Wednesday, the company laid off 5,200 workers at Seahrook t and stopped work there; that plant is about 75 percent complete. Work on Seabrook 2, which is 25 percent complete, had been sus-

After the two announcements, she said, if the company omits divi-Moody's Investors Service lowered dends for four consecutive quarits ratings on Pubbe Service pre- ters, holders of preferred shares ferred stock to Caa, from triple B. would have the right to elect direc-

According to Myra Barradas. a

omission of the dividend on pre-traded on the New York Stock Exferred stock does not represent a change, closed at \$5.125 Thursday, default by the company. However, down 25 cents. Avis aux Porteurs de Parts du fonds commun de placement luxembourgeois

La Valeur d'Inventaire sera déterminée dorênavant chaque se-De même, les parts seront émises et rachetées chaque vendredi. Les prochaines dates d'évaluation seront donc les 27 avril et 4 mai et ensuite chaque vendredi (ouvrable)

COMETE

Avis aux Porteurs de Parts du fonds commun de placement luxembourgeois

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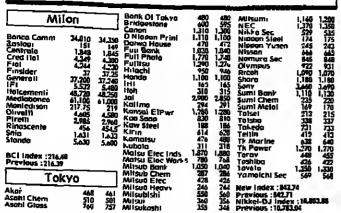
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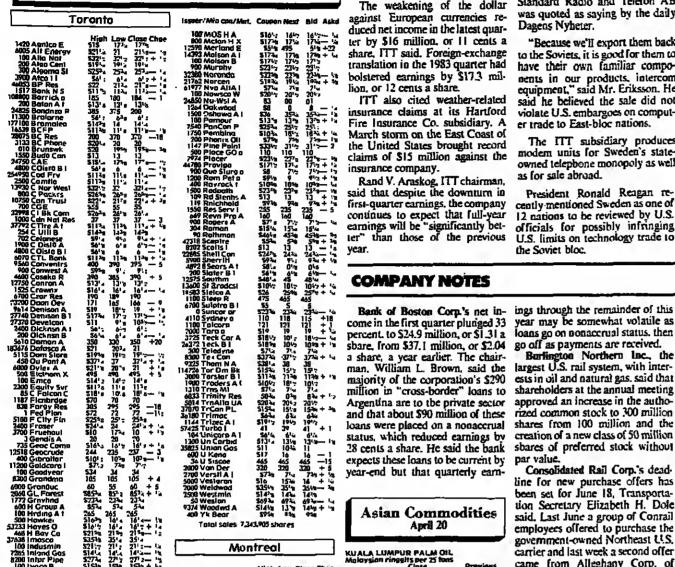
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Canadian Stock Markets Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ITT Cites Exchange Rates In 42% Drop in Earnings

has blamed a 42-percent slump in first-quarter earnings on unfavor-able foreign currency effects and translation, the backlog increased insurance underwriting losses related to unusual weather damage. ITT earned \$79 million, or 52

cents a share, in the quarter, down from \$137 million, or 92 cents a share, a year earlier.

First-quarter revenue rose 4.2 percent to \$5 billion, from \$4.8 nillion. Insurance and finance operations accounted for \$1.6 billion of revenue in the latest quarter, compared with \$1.5 billion a year

The weakening of the dollar against European currencies reduced net income in the latest quarter by \$16 million, or 11 cents a share, ITT said. Foreign-exchange translation in the 1983 quarter had bolstered earnings by \$17.3 mil-

lion, or 12 cents a share. ITT also cited weather-related insurance claims at its Hartford Fire Insurance Co. subsidiary. A March storm on the East Coast of the United States brought record claims of \$15 million against the insurance company.

Rand V. Araskog, ITT chairman, said that despite the downturn in first-quarter earnings, the company continues to expect that full-year earnings will be "significantly bet-ter" than those of the previous

COMPANY NOTES

come in the first quarter pludged 33

percent, to \$24.9 million, or \$1.31 a

Argentina are to the private sector

and that about \$90 million of these

loans were placed on a nonaccrual

status, which reduced earnings by

year-end but that quarterly earn-

Asian Commodities

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Moloysian ringgits per 25 tons Close

Vaned Press International
NEW YORK — International the 1984 quarter was \$5.7 billion.
Telephone and Telegraph Corp. compared with \$5.4 billion at the end of the 1983 quarter. Excluding 12 percent.

■ ITT Unit Trades With Soviet

A Swedish subsidiary of ITT has been buying computer parts from the Soviet Union and assembling them for resale to the Russians, United Press International reported Thursday from Stockholm.

"We have bought components for several thousand dollars in the Soviet Union," Gosta Eriksson of Standard Radio and Telefon AB was quoted as saying by the daily

"Because we'll export them back to the Soviets, it is good for them to have their own familiar components in our products, intercom equipment," said Mr. Eriksson. He said he believed the sale did not violate U.S. embargoes on computer trade to East-bloc nations.

modern units for Sweden's state-owned telephone monopoly as well as for sale abroad. President Ronald Reagan re-cently mentioned Sweden as one of 12 nations to be reviewed by U.S. officials for possibly infringing

U.S. limits on technology trade to

year may be somewhat volatile as

loans go on nonaccrual status, then

approved an increase in the autho-

rized common stock to 300 million

shares from 100 million and the

creation of a new class of 50 million

Consolidated Rail Corp.'s dead-

line for new purchase offers has been set for June 18, Transporta-

tion Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole

said. Last June a group of Conrail

employees offered to purchase the government-owned Northeast U.S.

carrier and last week a second offer

came from Alleghany Corp. of New York, a maker and distributor

Inland Steel Co., the fifth-largest

U.S. steelmaker, reported profit of

\$2 million, or two cents a share, for the first quarter, its first quarterly

of industrial fasteners.

Bank of Boston Corn's net in- ings through the remainder of this

sbare, from \$37.1 million, or \$2.04 go off as payments are received.

a share, a year earlier. The chairBurlington Northern Inc., the

majority of the corporation's \$290 ests in oil and natural gas, said that million in "cross-border" loans to shareholders at the annual meeting

28 cents a share. He said the bank sbares of preferred stock without

The ITT subsidiary produces

IBM Confirms PCjr Sales Are Short of Target

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp., has acknowledged for the first time that sales of its PCjr home computer were falling short of the

company's expectations.
"In April, demand for the PCjr has been variable, and is not growing quite as rapidly as we expected," a spokesman for the company said Thursday in response to inquiries.

The statement seemed to confirm reports from dealers that consumers were finding the new machine too expensive and difficult to work with because of limited memory and a small keyboard.

IBM said that sales in the first quarter "met our expecta-tions." Analysts noted, however, that dealers committed themselves to receiving a set number of the machines for the first quarter when the PCjr was introduced.

The company denied recent reports that a price cut on the computer is near, prompted by the expected introduction next week of a portable version of the Apple Ile computer, made by Apple Computer Inc. IBM also declined to say if improvements in the PCir are being

profit in more than two years. The

earnings contrast to a loss of \$20

million in the first quarter of 1983.

Sales for the Chicago-based com-

Interlake Inc., a metals, materials

handling and packaging company of Oak Brook, Illinois, said it has

were not disclosed.

Texas Instruments' Profit Soared in the First Quarter

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Texas Instruments Inc., recovering from huge losses in the home computer husiness last year, has reported that net income for the first quarter in-creased more than tenfold, to \$79.8 million, from \$7.1 million a year

The Dallas-based company re-ported revenue of \$1.34 billion, up 14.5 percent from \$1.17 billion a

Warner Says Net **Grew Sharply**

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Warner Communications Inc. has reported a first-quarter loss of \$35.7 million from continuing operations, almost double the first-quarter loss of \$18.9 million a year before.

ware to third-party vendors, who are selling them to the company's An after-tax gain in this year's quarter of \$66.6 million from the sale of the company's cosmetics and fragrance division produced net meome of \$30.9 million, or 44 cents a share.

First-quarter revenue of \$726 million represented a decline of 17 percent from revenue of \$869.4 million in the 1983 quarter.

The company's Atari video game operation posted a \$34.9-million operating loss for the quarter, nar-rower than the \$45.6-million loss a year earlier.

agreement for Fiat to buy a 75-

percent stake in the French compa-

ny for 75 million French francs

(\$9.2 million). The sale is expected

WASHINGTON - The U.S.

Co.'s purchase of 100 million

AT&T-Olivetti Transaction

Black & Decker Belgium 1,200. 2,290.

year ago. Per-share earnings were \$3.32, also up tenfold from 30 cents

J. Fred Bucy, the company's president, Thursday attributed the

company's recovery largely to the

sharp increase in the price of semi-

conductors, which have been in

The turnaround came after a di-

sastrous year in which Texas In-

struments lost \$145 million after its

home computer got caught in a price war. In October, after Atan.

Timex and Mattel also lost hun-

dreds of millions of dollars in the

market. Texas Instruments discon-

tinued its home-computer opera-

This quarter, the company bene-fited from the withdrawal. Earn-

ings included 41 cents a share from

the sale of the remaining home computers, peripherals and soft-

installed base of more than I mil-

lion home computer users.

Ist Half Revenue ____ Net Inc. ____ Per Share___ Fult name et company is Socrète Générale de Bel-Potomac El. Pivr France Republic NY -Elf-Aquitaine Columbia G Sys.
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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currences unless otherwise indicated

:Winn-Dixie St Arizona P SVC 1st Quer. 1984 1983 Revenue 5,000. 4,500. Net Inc. 5,000. 4,500. Net Inc. 770. (37,0 Per Share 24,2 B.55 Full name of company is internal part of the safety preferred dividends.

harvester maker, bave signed an man said, Argentina Aided by 'Dean'

Of Third World Economists

pany jumped 31 percent, to \$878.4 to take three years to complete, million, from \$669.6 million a year

sold its Feralco SA unit in Paris to Justice Department has approved

private French interests. Terms American Telephone & Telegraph

subsidiary, and Braud, a French \$260 million, a department spokes-

Laverda, a Fiat Trattori SpA shares of Olivetti SpA for about

(Continued from Page 7)

more self-sufficient. his small office suite in the central president and in 1948 also had Mr. Prebisch removed from his teach-

hank, said his theories have always been misused. "I have never been against the industrial countries." he said. "In

fact. I have always fought for cooperation with them, though with cer-tain changes." He called himself a "pragmatist."

gentine mother whose roots trace back to the conquistadors, Raul Prehisch emerged as a spokesmen for the Third World during the dedeveloping what was then a revolutionary analysis of the world as divided between the industrial

Mr. Prébisch founded Argentioa's central bank in 1933 and was

Market's New

Lift-Off

Potential

Many Stocks Now

than Public Thinks

The price-boosting power of an

intermediate market correction doesn't show on surface until the

churning movements than have eliminated weak holders begin

ourninated weak holders begin unwinding in an uphilt direction like stretched-out calls of a watch spring. There are issues such as Schlumberger which have already started their climbs—doubling action from mid-\$40s lows

expected eventually by IOG tech-

nicians. IBM, however, is still at prices of three months ago and it requires careful assessment of re-cent informed accumulation to

determine that an initial 30-point

dvance should soon materialize.

If IBM can add 30 percent in the

next general rally, smaller and more volatile competitors such as Amdahl and Wang should stage

even larger percentage gains; and Wang's gyrations through the mid \$20s should unwind in the

form of a run to \$40, the IOG

experts say. Then there are newer

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Point Far Higher

its head until he was discharged 10 lesser-developed nations to become years later by Colonel Juan Domingo Peròn, a minister in a military But Mr. Prebisch, interviewed in government. The colonel became ing post at the University of Bue-

Mr. Prehisch was accused, ironically, of being too close to English and American banks. For the next 35 years, Mr. Prebisch, feeling what he called "scarred wounds," refased repeated offers from Mr. Pe-Born in 1901, the son of a Ger- ron and succeeding presidents to return to Argentine service to try to help put his homeland's economy in order.

Those were his international years. Beginning in 1949, Mr. Prepression of the 1930s. He began bisch was head of a new United Nations agency, the Economic Commission for Latin America, which became a sort of research countries of the "center" and the developing nations of the "periphin in 1963 to found and be the first head of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, the forum today for North-South negotia-

> Mr. Prebisch met Mr. Alfonsin to Washington five years ago through Mr. Grinspun, Mr. Alfonsin later asked Mr. Prebisch to be a roving ambassador. The renowned economist refused. He said be would be a part-time adviser and

> wanted no pay. He gets none.
>
> Mr. Prébisch accepted a post this time because he believes in Mr., Alfonsin, he said. "I come with the emotion of an Argentine to see this country return to normality under such a great man," be stated.

Having the mental and physical stamina of many men ball his age. Mr. Prébisch regularly puts in 10hour days. Helping him is a former administrative director of the central bank, 70-year-old Pedro Orradre, who also came out of retirement at no pay to belp out the new

A jovial man, Mr. Prébisch pointed upward when asked the secret to his longevity. "It's not my doing." he said.

In slack times, Mr. Prebisch flies to one of his two permanent bomes in Washington or Santiago, Chile. His second wife, Eliana, is Chilean, and he is still editor of the quarterly published by the Economic Commission for Latin America, based in Santiago. The key now is to reduce infla-

tion through drastic budget cuts, he said. In extraordinary direct nego-tiations with Jacques de Larosière. the IMF managing director, he worked out the outline of the austerity program in just two days. It includes cutting the deficit from 18 percent of the gross national product in the last quarter of 1983 to 6 percent in the first quarter of next

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Shell Says SEC

Again Rejects

Tax Payments

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

HOUSTON - Shell Oil Co. sain Thursday the Securities and Ex

change Commission had agaio re

jected any payments to help em ployee-shareholders offset the tar

consequences of accepting the Royal Dutch/Shell tender offer, Under its offer for the 30.6 per

cent of Shell Oil that it does no

own, Royal Dutch/Shell had of

fered extra payments to the 28,000

Shell employees holding stock through a Shell retirement fund.

offer of extra payments last weel after the SEC staff threatened to

take court action to block the

tender offer. The SEC insists tha

all shareholders be treated equally.

Dutch/Shell offer inadequate. But

the company has said it could make

no recommendation to employees

about whether to accept the offer.

Minnesoto Pwr

challenge Royal Dutch/Shell.

Shell Oil has called the Royal

Royal Dutch/Shell withdrew_the

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WORLD AGRICULTURE

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

Page 9

icreasing Output till Not Reaching 7orld's Hungry

By Lester R. Brown

ation has been one of unpreced progress in world agricul-

1950 the world's farmers pro-1623 million tons of grain; in they produced nearly 1.5 biltons. This increase of nearly milion tons was all the more rkable because it occurred there was little new cropland ing under the plow.
2 closer examination this 33-

span breaks into two distinct before and after the 1973 oil : increase. Modern agriculture es on cheap energy, and the of cheap energy came to an end 373. For 23 years world food at expanded at more than 3 ent a year and, although there concern about rapid populagrowth, there was a comfortmargin in the growth of food luction over that of population. te 1973, however, annual vih has been less than 2 percent the world's farmers have been ggling to keep pace with popu-

I output also obscures wide ations in individual geographic ons. In North America, produc-

SHINGTON — Measured mand, generating ever larger export surpluses. In the Soviet Union, output has fallen behind demand over the last decade, making the country the largest grain importer in history. And in Africa, which has a population of 512 million and which has to feed 14 million additional people each year, food production per person has fallen steadily since 1970. Despite a tripling of grain imports since then, hunger has become chronic, an en-during part of the African land-

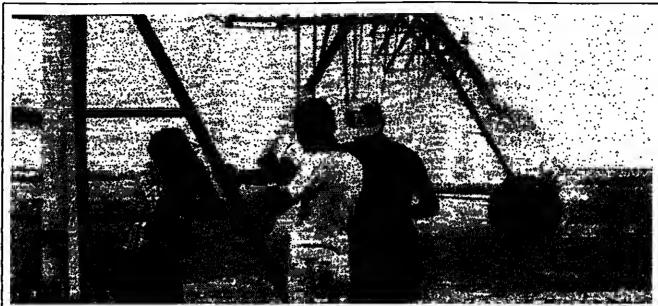
> The 1983 drought in North America and Africa must be considered against this backdrop. The principal effect of the precipitous decline in the North American harvest was reduction in stocks and a rise in food and feedstuff prices. In Africa, where national food reserves are virtually nonexistent, the (Continued on Next Page)

Lester R. Brown is president and a staff member of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based research n.
he global increase in world
l output also obscures wide
ations in individual geographic
ons. In North America, produchas steadily outstripped de-

WORLD AGRICULTURAL DATA

	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
sent of world population	67	33
cent of world agricultural production	38 .	62
duction per agricultural worker (1975 \$)	550	5,220
ble land per agricultural worker (ha)	1.3	8.9
ilizer use (kg/ha) of agricultural land	9	40
al daily food consumption (colories)	2,180	3,315
mber of seriously undernounished (millions)		n.a.

irce: "Agriculture: Toward 2000," by the Food and Agriculture ganization of the United Nations (FAO).



A center pivot irrigation sprinkler east of Ismailia, Egypt.

A Continuing Revolution in Irrigation

By Anne Charnock

CHESTER, England - Irrigated agriculture, has undergone a technological revolution in this century. Ancient methods of lifting water from rivers, canals and wells have been gradually replaced by the internal com-

bustion engine.

The developing world, which has made considerable progress in this direction, continues to lag, however, in some of the more advanced methods to date.

The United States has taken advantage of the new opportunities more than any other country, pumping about 88 billion gallons a year from groundwater reserves; and Canada takes 10 percent of its water needs from pumping projects. But the developing world-too, has made some breakthroughs, Patrick Mulvaney, agricultural adviser to the London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group, said "pumped groundwater has extended irrigation into the areas of low

and unreliable rainfall." Groundwater reserves are immense about I million cubie miles - many times the volume of water in our rivers and streams. Some water lies too deep for economic exploitation so the biggest groundwater irriga-tion projects in the developing world are found where water lies close to the surface. Such areas include the Indus Basin of Pakistan and the Indo-Gangetic plains of Northern India. Bangladesh, too, has vast irrigated areas using groundwater but Bangladeshi farmers have stuck to hand pumps.

"Cash crops may be able to stand the cost of pumping but the economics for subsistence farming is far more borderline," said Peter Stern, a British water consultant. In countries with healthier economies and

wealthier farmers, advances in irrigation technology — notably, pivot sprinklers — have been grafted onto groundwater diesel and electric pumps. These giant arrays of overhead sprinklers move in immense circles around groundwater pumps, sprinkling water over circular fields.

Lihya has recently embarked on a controversial groundwater and pivot irrigation pro-ject, costing more than \$3 billion, Water will be pumped from 270 wells in the Sahara and piped 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles) to arid coastal zones for irrigation.

Undoubtedly, there is great potential for further groundwater exploitation but many countries have still to map their underground assets. Their water engineers hold onto hopes of discovering vast aquifers of clean, fresh water. For the least developed countries, though, modern pumps have been an irrele-vance because of oil import costs. These pumps are inevitably going to remain beyond the reach of most of their farmers. If these countries are to stand any chance of using their groundwater reserves, cheaper pumps must be found.

For this reason, researchers have been taking a look backward at water-lifting technologies. Wind pumps are being re-investigated, for example. Australia has long experience with wind pumps, using two or three to fill up a single storage reservoir. But this is essentially a complex technology, and even if local manufacturers can gear up for production, their products could only be afforded by wealthier farmers or aid-related programs.

Mr. Mulvaney is working on another idea - steam pumps using all manner of vegeta-tion as a fuel for heating boilers. There are vast areas in least developed countries that are not being fully used - either because of salinity, irregular rain, or because there is oo rain harvesting," he said. "But by using more appropriate crops, even trees and shrubs, and hy adopting water-conservation techniques, these areas could use more sunlight, converting it to biomass and use this to generate power for pumping. It has great potential."

With energy costs in mind, the World Bank has invested in studies of solar pumps using photovoltaic cells. The idea is not far-fetched. since the arrays are easy to maintain and some developing countries could even fabri-cate the arrays from imported components.

Money Is Source Of Tragic Chaos In Food System

By Ward Sinclair

agricultural system, paradoxically producing more than ever at a time when entire nations suffer from

bunger, is out of step. The problem, in a word, is mon-cy: money that bungry nations and recession-plagued consumers do not have to buy the food they need or want; money that the major agri-cultural countries spend to subsidize their farmers; money that producer nations squabble over as they fight to hold old markets and open

Deep global recession and slower-than-expected recovery, in combination with a period of unusually bountiful harvests in most of the major farm countries, are the en-gines of the current problems. Intense battling for markets, hitter-ness over trade policy, serious threats of trade wars and cries for policy reform are the immediate results.

On this backdrop, curiosities such as these emerge:

 American farmers produce so much grain that their government returns the surplus to them so they will not plant more. U.S. farmers last year were given more than 59 hillion worth of surplus grain and couon through the federal payment-in-kind program. A similar program continues for wheat farmers, as world wheat stocks rise for the third straight year.

 The European Community threatens to topple from a heavily subsidized Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which takes up more than 70 percent of the community's lies as Europe, far from the tropics, becoming the major sugar producer (from beets) in a world awash in sweeteners; a costly dairy surplus, described as "the butter mountain." and grain, supported by subsidies that stimulate productioo, entering markets heretofore closed te Europeans.

China has made such dramatic

WASHINGTON - The world's agricultural gains, with record outpurs of grains and cotton, that it has fallen behind on import commitments, igniting tensions with U.S. farmers who avidly eve that market. In 1983, China had record crops of wheat, rice, coarse grains and cotton and was one of the few regions of the world to register a gross increase in farm production. India and Bangladesh, among others, also recorded significant production gains, thanks to good

weather and improving technology.

Brazil and Argentina, stageging under crushing debt, push their farmers to produce more for export, in turn competing for markets that Americans, Australians and Canadians had taken for granted

• The Soviet Union, after a record output of meat, milk and eggs and higher grain, sugarbeet and po-tato production, cootinues to tap world markets for wheat and livestock feed grains, taking advantage of lower prices and competition among the major Western suppli-

 As severe drought and agricultural-structure problems affect Af-rica, creating intense hunger, mal-nutrition and social upheaval, the major Western producing nations grapple in a desultory way with the financial and political difficulties of providing massive, immediate

 The United States goes to the oegotiating table, warning that the entire \$63-billioo trading relationship is threateoed over one more ounce of American beef per year budget. It has created such anoma- for Japanese consumers. The Japanese finally compromised last week, agreeing to accept more U.S. beef and citrus. But the country's chief negotiator worried openly that be had given away more than was politically acceptable at home.

The U.S.-Japanese dispute in many ways typifies the stress that characterizes the contemporary (Continued on Next Page)

's It Time to Move From Research to Solving Third World Problems in the Field?

By Peter Oakley

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READING, England - The oblems associated with the agriltural development of the Third orld are continually - and deairingly - analyzed and debat-

Despite the revolution brought out in some countries, noticeably dia and Mexico, in the last dede by high-yielding varieties or per such crop innovations, the minant characteristics of Third orld agriculture continue to be a minishing resources base, poor oduction levels, madequate suprt services and an apparent unllingness to innovate. The gener-poverty of Third World ticulture has persisted despite cades of concerted effort, massists in its approach to these intractable agricultural problems — rether research, do more field trials, its problems.

These scientists will conduct furactively getting involved in tackling production methods, for example, should be on its widespread applihelp them to begin to improve the search, technological packages and then persuasion to adopt. Perhaps a fundamental cause of the problems of the Third World's agriculture lies in the way that one clings to this orthodox approach.

In the last 20 years, 11 International Research Stations (IRS) have been established to spearhead the search for technological solutions to the agricultural problems of the Third World. In 1981, the World Bank estimated that about \$6 hillioo was spent worldwide on agricultural research, more than a search in the Third World.

The universities of Europe and North America receive thousands generate more knowledge and add to the already voluminous technical knowledge about the Third World's agriculture. There are few parts of the Third World remaining where agriculture scientisis do not already have a basic understanding of the technical problems associated with poor production.

Perhaps, therefore, the time has come to change the emphasis or even to throw the engine into reverse. Despite the massive technological effort, the vast majority of farmers in the Third World have third of which was devoted to re- little or oo contact with any form of agricultural service.

There is a higher status afforded to agricultural research in the Third re aid transfers and a continual of graduates annually from the world and this has resulted in a center (IPRC) pushes forward the tackle ontbreaks of crop disease, ers in the Third World can use—or the World Bank. On the basis of the technologies. Yet, Third World to pursue higher studulate preference to research agually, the developed world periods in the agricultural sciences. The development rather than production and is continually seek.

There is an imbalance — and also a touch of unreality - between massive research complexes and the basic level of most peasants' agriculture. It could be argued that much of the agricultural research is irrelevant to the vast majority of farmers and that it widens absolute income differences between the better off and poorer farmers. It is undeniable that only a tiny minority of Third World farmers have benefited directly from the technological paekages, while many have experienced the nega-

An example of this strange situation can be found in Peru. There, the International Potato Research

seed potaloes. And yet the over- cation. whelming majority of Peruvian farmers, for whom the potato is a staple, have little if any contact

What then is the solution? Simply, there has to be a change in emphasis from generating further new technologies to applying on a a change of direction might imply. massive scale the technologies that already exist. There is now a pow-actually stopping a substantial erful argument that, in terms of amount of research that is of less erful argument that, in terms of making a minimum overall impact immediate widespread application upon farm production levels in the and divert resources into the com-third World, there already is to a munication and other means re-outside the Third World and is not large extent the knowledge re- quired to diffuse more widely the quired. This is not an argument already existing technologies. Secagainst agricultural research, which ondly, one should proceed on the the improved teebnologies are will continue to be important to basis of the "next step." Few farm- adopted by farmers," according to

But how is all this to he achieved? Agricultural research scientists will rise in protest that the with the ideas coming out of the frontiers of knowledge are never center. frontiers of knowledge are never definitively scaled and that the pace of research should not slacken - that it should be increased even more. Few have contemplated what Firstly, one may have to think of

spacing, and concentrate upon knowledge. Finally, existing agridone and stored by institutions readily available.

"Research is successful only if

help them to begin to improve the whelming majority of farmers in basis of their agriculture, for exam- the Third World cootinue to be ple, better weeding or simple excluded from the benefits of modagronomie practices, like crop em agricultural technologies. Yet, the assumption persists among massively communicating that those involved in agricultural de-knowledge. Thirdly, one should reorientate—if it is at all possible — can be produced, then the inthe professional agriculture ser-vices in the Third World and better time to radically question this asequip them to extend existing sumption. Agricultural research has had its time: an effort of equal cultural knowledge should he conviction is now needed to take spread more widely throughout the what is known and make it widely Third World. Ton much of it is available to those who need it.

> Peter Oakley, who worked on ru-ral development projects in Latin America and Africa from 1965 to 1976, now is a lecturer at the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Center, the University of Reading, Reading, England.

Europe's Farm Lobby Is One of World's Strongest

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS - "The European rm lobhy is bloody-minded, sall-minded and selfish," said avid Curry, chairman of the Eupean Parliament's Agriculture ommittee and in marked conast to most of its other 44 memas, a stern critic of farm spending the Common Market.

"It is," he said "therefore much se other farm lohbies the world ex, except that it is considerably ore powerful.

"Europe's farm lobby is extraornarily effective," agreed Tony enables, head of the BEUC, the propean federation of consumer heyday is over."

Commission's agriculture directorate echoes Mr. Venables's view. "By fending off all attempts at farm reform until now, the lobby has in effect been slowly killing off the goose that lays the golden he said. eggs," he said.

For after almost a quarter of a

century of runaway farm spending, 1984 is the year that the EC must face the stark choice between reforming its cripplingly expensive Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

or suffering bankruptcy.

The 8 million farmers in the EC are resentfully waking up to the ganizations. "But it has also be- idea that the CAP system of subsi-

billion and, unless an overall financial reform package can be agreed upon, the Common Market will overspend its available funds by the autumn. The 40 or more organizations that make up the European farm lobby are, meanwhile, preparing to mount a fierce rearguard action and fight cuts to the CAP

every inch of the way. The likely vigor of the farmers' counteroffensive can be judged by their reactions to the recent March 31 pact agreed by EC farm minis-31 pact agreed by EC farm minis-ters as only a first step toward April Fool's Day.

The howls of protest from farm first time ever, the measures did

trous" hy Ireland's opposition leader, Charles Haughey.

Even in Britain, for long the stronghold of CAP reform, the farm lobby was so perturbed that it chael Jopling, the U.K. agriculture minister. And when reports of the British farmers' outrage appeared in the newspapers of Sunday, April 1, they prompted queries from puzzled readers who suspected they might be among the hoax stories that are traditionally published on

organizations elsewhere in the EC

come a victim of its own success. Its dies and price supports is threattrim prices and output, and they were loud, yet all are likely to seem ened with drastic pruning. This were thus labeled "catastrophic" little more than murmurs of polite
A senior official in the European year it is due to cost a record \$15 by France's militants and "disasdissent compared to the commotion still to come.

> The political influence exerted by the farm lobby is a matter of intense interest and not a little awe in Brussels. "There are some 2,000 to 3,000 lohbyists in this town," Mr. Venables said, "and even those representing industries such as steel or shipbuilding are dwarfed by the scale and organization of the farmers."

There are today only half as many farmers in Europe as there were at the end of World War II. and only one farmer in four is con-

(Continued on Next Page)

Biotechnology's Leap Forward

By David Morgan

SHROPSHIRE, England - World agriculture is poised for a leap forward on an unprecedented scale as current developments in biotechnology create radically new concepts for livestock and crop production.

While biotechnology involves a wide spectrum of application, from medicine to pollntion control, its potential impact on agriculture is comparable to that of microelectronics and information technology on industrial societies generally — it pre-sages a measure of change unsurpassed since man first learned bow to domesticate animals and to But in contrast to the silicon chip, biotechnology

is neither a recent innovation nor does it focus on specific inorganie products. Its diffused role is concerned with the complex process of living or-

Biotechnology has been used for thousands of years in the conversion of agricultural products into such foods as bread beer and cheese by utilizing microorganisms to assist in a variety of fermentation processes. But it was not until the 1940s that biotechnology became increasingly science-oriented, with the emphasis on biochemistry and microbiology. Even more recently, a decade ago, a crucial advance was achieved through mastering techniques for manipulating genetic materi-

Since then, progress has been rapid and no sector in agriculture will not be significantly affect-

In the search for improved crops plant hreeders are being provided with techniques to replace the lengthy conventional processes of crossbreeding and hybridization now generally in use. Instead, by growing crops with chemically modified genes and by other biotechnological methods, the time required to produce "super" varieties is being drasti-

Biotechnology enables plant genes to be recombined, or transferred from the cells of one species to those of another. This has enabled other major targets - the improvement of the nutritional quality of a number of food crops, disease and pest esistance — to be brought within reach.

Higher yielding crops for difficult conditions.

such as arid or cold regions, will also be appearing as a result of genetic manipulation. Advances are being made toward the genetie recoding of certain types of bacteria that will boost the fertility and production potential of the soil. Much research is centered on the rhizobium bacteria, which has the ability to "fix" nitrogen from the air and to increase protein yield, cutting nitrogen fertilizer costs and improving both yields and quality. The genetic code from certain rhizobium strains has already been successfully transferred to others to create a "super" strain that will increase a plant's efficiency by perhaps as much as 25 per-

Some of the most dramatic results from the application of biotechnology will influence livestock production. The hasic concept involves the identification of desirable genetic factors, such as prolificacy or disease resistance. These are extracted from the cells by the use of enzymes and are transferred to bacterial cultures, from which they are eventually recovered, re-introduced to fertilized eggs and transplanted into the uterus of a "host" animal.

The transplantation phase of the process is already well established, with considerable numbers of embryo transfers having been carried out on of emoryo transiers naving occur carried out on various types of livestock throughout the world. Viable techniques of genetic manipulation, howev-er, will take a little longer to appear as a commer-cial breeding routine, but when it does the genetic factors introduced will be inherited by subsequent.

But it is not only the breeding programs of livestock that will be influenced by bintechnology. Other aspects of animal production that will be affected include growth rates, which are influenced by factors beyond those inherited genetically, and disease prevention, for which genetic engineering will provide effective vaccine protection against a range of bacterial and viral infections that have so far been resistant to conventional vaccines.

FAO and Its Donors Maintain an Uneasy Truce

By Letta Tayler

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ROME — The United Nations tod and Agriculture Organiza-n, once rocked by accusations of efficiency and overspending, has rged an uneasy alliance with its ealthier donors despite a growing sistance to multilateral aid. A symbolic truce was reached at

of November's meeting of FAO imber nations at the agency's adquarters, where for the first me since the 1975 election of the rector general, Edouard Saouma, unanimously approved

te for the 1984-85 budget ac- wick. The unanimous approval of head in 1981, when the United

knowledged an attempt by the FAO to correct what donors had seen as inefficiencies in field projects and bloated administrative expenditures.

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest UN specialized agency with more than 7,000 full-time employees. It provides a clearinghouse for information and cooperation in agriculture and directs field projects to raise food production in more than 120 countries.

"FAO has made enormous efforts in responding to concerns American and Western Europe about its efficiency and budgetary growth, said the U.S. Ambassador officials said the unanimous to the organization, Millicent Fen-

Both Washington and Bonn. however, continue to deliberately delay their contributions in the agency's budget in what one rank-ing West German official described

as an attempt to "squeeze further concessions out of FAO." Mrs. Fenwick described such maneuvers as part of a larger protest against rising expenditures in the UN system as a whole. She said that they did not signal a possible pullout such as the one threatened by the United States from the Unit-

ed Nations. Budgetary concerns came to a

— Japan, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland — voted against a 31-percent increase in FAO's 1982-83 budget, while nine other coun-

Under the UN system of one vote per nation, that budget was overwhelmingly passed by the 156-member FAO. But while the United States, which provides 25 percent of the budget, and other developed countries have often abstained from voting, it marked the first time members had actively

protested spending increases.

The current hudget of \$421 million shows a real increase of only 0.5 percent after adjustments for

the budget was a signal of support for those achievements." States and four other major donors inflation. Mr. Saouma said in a page of the support of the su recent speech that the low ceiling aimed at "limiting the financial burden on member nations and continuing the search for economy and efficiency."

More skeptical observers say the

FAO remains lethargic. While \$7.5 million have been shifted from staff and administration to technical and economic programs, nearly 70 percent of the current budget is still earmarked for salaries, staff costs and publications. A ranking West German official.

who spoke on the condition that he remain unidentified, said that Bonn also believed FAO's un-

(Continued on Page 11)

WORLD AGRICULTURE

Food Import Bill In Japan Is Rising

By Jack Burton

TOKYO — The presence of Japanese farm trade barriers should grain embargo against the Soviet not obscure the fact that it is the world's largest importer of food. buying 25 million ions for about \$16 billion annually — mainly from the United States, Canada and Australia — accounting for about 10 percent of the global food

In light of this dependence on food imports. Tokyo's recent dispute with Washington over Japanese import restrictions on beef and citrus products would seem to accentuate one of the most criticized aspects of Tokyo's trade policy — its continuing protectionism in the agricultural arena. (The wheat 91 percent of its soybeans United States sells 60 percent of its and t00 percent of feed grains. beef exports and 40 percent of total citrus exports 10 Japan.)

Japan's increasing reliance on overseas agricultural sources stems from its growing preference for Western-style food. In 1960, when Japan still relied on the traditional staples of rice and fish, the country was able to provide 93 perceot of its own needs. By 1980, the selfsufficiency rate had dropped to 77 percent as the Japanese ate more nant political force in the postwar bread and meat. About half of the era, and its leaders frequently repanimal protein consumed by the average Japanese comes from various meats, such as beef, chicken and pork, while fish and other maproducts provide the other half. Although bread consumption has gone up, most Japanese still eat almost eight times as much rice.

Agricultual products coming to Japan that are also grown by Japa-nese farmers are subject to a comhination of tariffs and import quoias, the latter being placed on some 20 or more products, ranging from fruits and juice byproducts to dairy goods and the well-publicized beef and cirrus. Japanese officials, however, say that the country is one of the freest markets in the world for farm goods and they point to similar restrictions on farm trade placed by the United States and Western Europe to protect their

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) justifies the import limitations by citing the need to promote a greater degree of self-sufficiency io food production - a potent argument in a country where wartime memories of oear starvation still linger.

Such actions as President Richard Nixon's restrictions in 1973 oo U.S. exports of soybeans, a key ingredient in the Japanese diet, as

grain embargo against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan, have kept Japanese feelings of food insecurity alive.

MAFF projects that if Japan's

overseas food supplies were cut off, the average intake of more than 2,500 calories would drop to 1,900, about the level experienced in the hungry days of the immediate post-war period. Although Japan produces 80 percent or more of the vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, milk, fish and rice it consumes, its major vulnerability lies in the areas of grains and beans. Japan imports 94 percent of its

But the import restraints are also the result of the political clout wielded by the more than 5 million farm households in Japan. Rural areas are disproportionally repre-sented in the parliament with 30,000 votes needed to elect a legislator, compared to 150,000 votes in an urban district. The conservatism of the countryside is one reason why the Liberal Democratic Party

has remained the country's domi-

resent major farming areas. The beef and citrus issues provided a graphic example of the influence the farm lohby holds within the LDP. While Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone favored a conciliatory policy toward the United States on the matter, most of his party colleagues publicly opposed such a course.

What Japanese farmers fear most from the liberalization of compete with foreign producers.

restraints, have made eating in Ja-United States. As a result, the ma- largely to blame. jority of Japan's urban population, the biggest eaters of a Western diet, favor dismantling the trade barriers as a way to lower prices.

sented by the Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations, which fear that contiouing agricultural restrictions will fuel protectionist sentiments among Japan's major trading partners that could



Peruvian farmers rest during a break from field work.

Long Drought Worsens Africa's Bleak Prospects

By Denis Herbstein

LONDON - In the fertile Shebelle Valley of southern Somalia the European Development Fund has a farm project destined to produce 5,500 tons of grapefruit annually when harvesting begins in three years time. But the project is so expensive that each grapefruit would cost \$1 to produce at today's price, making it a hopeless case on the world market.

Yet, the Somali home market is saturated, with 20 private farmers producing 8.000 tons of grapefruit a year and selling it at a fraction of the EDF product. Jurgen Kraft, lately EC delegate in Mogadishu. 'We all know it is a still-born

Two decades into independence, sub-Saharan Africa is hungrier than ever, with the drought that farm trade is that they could not started in the Sahel in the early ompete with foreign producers. 1970s now spreading havoc among
The low productivity of Japanese the better-off communities in the farmers, combined with the import south. But the Somalia grapefruit saga indicates that Africa's agriculpan expensive. Food costs, on aver-tural crisis is only partly the outage, are twice as high as in the come of unkind providence. Man is

In the 1960s, farm output rose from 2.3 percent a year, in line with populatioo increases. In the 1970s, the food sector grew at only balf Pressure to lower the important the rate of population, Food oeeds restrictions also comes from Ja-mirror this decline. In 1970, a mere pan's major corporations, repre- 6 percent of the world's food aid went to Africa, In 1981, the continent accounted for half the world

Africa was once able to feed itself. Not on rice or wheat, tomatoes or trout, but on sorghum, yams, lead to limiting exports of Japanese cassava, plantains and the capi-manufactured goods. cassava, plantains and the capi-taioe fish from the Niger. Europe production improved nutrition

> ACCOR AEROSPATIALE

conversion of Senegal into a giant peanut patch. Even at independence, most of Africa could earn handy hard currency from food ex-ports. Some, like the Ivory Coast, with wise marketing and lots of French money, got better at it. But Nigeria now has a regular food import bill of more than \$1 billion. There, the oil bonanza was to hlame — it was a cause of the rush from the countryside to the towns, a disastrous shift to Western eating

hahits and a loss of interest in growing food. In Ghana, the Cocoa Marketing Board offered such ridiculously low prices to peasant farmers that the country's main export crop was ern provinces are starving as much

more often walked into Togo or the practices, the best known being the Ivory Coast than trucked to port warehouses. In Guinea President Sékou Toure's attempt at blanket socialization of agriculture simply encouraged the cattlemen of the Fonta Djalon to take their stock into the freer market of Senegal. Often farmers have given up cash crops and have been content to feed their families on traditional food. Reliable statistics are difficult to find, but it could be that

> figures indicate. Wars, refugees, the unacceptable colonial division that left the Somalis of the Ogaden subject to Ethiopia have dislocated planting and harvests. Mozambique's west-

> Africa is not quite as hungry as

the depredations of the South African-backed terrorists.

An estimated 40,000 expatriate "experts" work in African development, the majority in agriculture or related fields. The United Nations estimates that each one costs \$100,000 a year to maintain — that is \$4 billion before a brick is actually laid or a seed is planted. Yet, as a World Bank economist, Eliot Berg, told a U.S. congressional subcom-mittee recently: "Much of the in-vestment in agriculture, especially the domestic component, has gone into state farms, big irrigation schemes and similar capital-intensive activities. These have turned

(Continued on Next Page)

European Farmers: A Strong EC Lobby

(Continued From Previous Page) sidered to be a full-time farmer. Until the early 1970s the farmers were going off the land at the rate of one a minute, and after that at the rate of one every two minutes. Yet it would be wrong to conclude that the power of the agricultural lobby waned accordingly. The farm sector now includes agribusiness and industrial-equipment interests that mean that for every farmer represented a nonfarmer must be taken into account.

In addition to the main farmers' body in Brussels, the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations (COPA), which groups 23 national lobbies, there are also four other weighty groupings. There is the COGECA body representing the 10 million members of Europe's 40,000 cooperatives, the young farmers of the CEJA, the EFA farm workers' trade union and the CEP-FAR education and training orga-

The farmers' numerical importance is only a part of their strength. A crucial advantage that the EC farmers organizations have is that they are an integral part of the CAP itself.

"Unlike lobbies elsewhere, notably in the United States, " said an Agra-Europe farm expert, Brian Gardner, the EC pressure groups operate from within, COPA was actually set up by no less a person than Sicco Mansholt, the architect of the CAP. And until very recently COPA was shown the European Commission's annual price propos-als even before they were submitted to member governments."

The most striking aspect of farm lobbyists strength and sky however, has been their ability remain as the unchallenged representatives of both big and small farmers alike. The European farm sector is, in fact, extremely heterog-enous, and the CAP's charge that its subsidies offer bare survival to smallholders but rich pickings for the larger landowners who tend 10 dominate the lobbying organiza-

Blanket EC farm price rises tend to accentuate regional disparities
—such as that in which the farmers of France's Limousin area earn an average six times less than, say, in the Ile de France grainbelt — but are strongly urged by the lobbyists as being in the interests of all farm-

The farm lobby is also said to have successfully prevented embar-rassing questions from being asked about the precise inner workings of the CAP. Yet only 5 percent or so of EC farm spending most years goes directly to farmers.

As one EC Eurocrat put it. "There is a terrible fog about the CAP's social usefulness." But the threat that keeps the farm lobby strong is the largely unspoken one that it can mobilize the agricultural vote against the CAP's opponents. "It's a slightly baffling idea," observed the same commission official, "and it seems to be the politicians who persist in this belief that the farmers can bring down governments." The reality is, of course. that there are all too few marginal constituencies where the farm vote would have a national impact.

Increasing Output Fails to Save World's Hungry

(Continued From Previous Page) drought translated into widespread hunger and, io a score of countries, the threat of famine.

As the world recovered from World War II. bopes for improvement in world agriculture were high. An accumulating backlog of agricultural technologies, such as hybridization and chemical fertilizers, were waiting to be applied on a massive scale, Between 1950 and 1973 world grain production more than doubled, to nearly 1.3 billion tons. Although output expanded more rapidly in some regions than in others, all regions shared in the growth. This rising tide of food

World from less than 43 years in the early 1950s to over 53 years in the early 1970s.

This period of broad-based gains in outritional improvements came to an end in 1973. After the oil price increase that year the growth in world grain output slowed. Since 1973, world grain production has expanded at less than 2 percent yearly, barely keeping pace with population, Although the period since the 1979 oil price rise is too short to establish a trend, \$30-a-barrel oil may well slow growth further.

In per-capita terms world grain output climbed from 248 kilograms (545.6 pounds) io 1950 to 32a kilograms in 1973, an impressive gain t all be consumed directly, as well now subsided. into meat, milk and eggs.

Since 1973, attention has focused on the impact of petroleum prices on food supply, but demand bas also been affected. On the supply

The Southern Great Plains, side, rising oil prices have increased the costs of basic agricultural inputs - fertilizers, pesticides and fuel for tillage and irrigation thus acting as a drag on output. On the demand side of the equation,

growth in per-capita income to a virtual halt. Had income continued to rise at the same rate after 1973 as it did before, prices of food commodities would bave been stronger, thus supporting a more vigorous

growth in farm investment and out-Agricultural underinvestment in Third World countries has also contributed to the loss of momeotum, but the central point is that the rise in oil prices, affecting both food supply and demand, has brought the era of robust growth in world food output to an end.

Oil is not the only resource whose questionable supply is checking the growth in food output; the loss of topsoil through erosioo is now acting as a drag on of 31 percent. Since then, however, efforts to produce more food. And annual grain output per person has the scarcity of water is also begio-remaioed around 325 kilograms. A ning to affect food production global average, this figure emprospects. Since World War II, the the scarcity of water is also begiopraces countries where yearly grain world's irrigated area bas more availability per person averages than doubled, but the flurry of dam only 150 kilograms, requiring that building of the last generation has as countries where it exceeds 700 ception, most of the remaining po-kilograms and is largely converted tential projects are more difficult, costly and capital-intensive.

In some situations, irrigated ag-

where much of the U.S. growth in irrigated area over the last two decades has occurred, provides a dis-

turbing example. Irrigation there depends almost entirely on water from the Ogaliala Aquifer, an essentially nonreplenishable fossil water reserve. As the policies have contributed to a glob- water table in this vast agricultural al economic slowdown so severe area begins to fall with the deple-

throughout the world, helping to since 1979 that it has brought world tion of the aquifer, the cost of irriboost life expectancy in the Third growth in per-capita income to a gation rises. tion is swelling cities that are bid-A somewhat analogous simuation

exists in the Soviet southwest, where the excessive diversion of river water for irrigation is reducing the water level of the Aral and Caspian seas. This has many longterm negative consequences, in-cluding a diminished fisb catch and the gradual retreat of the water line from coastal cities that depend on it for transportation. Given the strong internal pressures within the Soviet Union to produce more food, however, the diversion is con-

ed agriculture is the often intense oomic priorities - giving agricul competitioo for water between farming, industry and cities. In the phasis they deserve - will get the U.S. Southwest, the irrigated area is actually declining in states such as Arizona, where Simbelt migra-

ding water away from farmers. 4
The issue is not whether the world can produce more food. Iadeed, it would be difficult to put-

any foreseeable limits on the amount the world's farmers can produce. The question is at what price they will be able to produce it. and how this relates to the purchasing power of the poorer segments of humanity. The covironmental, demographic and economic trends of the 1970s and early 1980s indicate that widespread improvements in burnan nutrition will require major course corrections. Nothing less than a wholesale re-examination A second major threat to irrigat- and reordering of social and ecoture and family planning the em

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Money Is Source of Chaos In International Food System

(Continued From Previous Page)

world agricultural scene. Even make beef and citrus two examples though Japan is the leading cus- of the limits of American tolerance. tomer for American farm products (\$6.5 billion last year), U.S. farmers for years have chafed at the tariffs and barriers erected by Japan.

sold freely in Detroit, the argument agricultural goods to the European goes, then U.S. farm products nations. In an unusual orchestrashould have unlimited access to tion of the idea, Mr. Block las Japanese consumers. In an Ameri-

may mean as much as substance the Reagan administration chose to

The Reagan White House and Agriculture Secretary John R. Block continue to fire broadsides at the EC over real and imagined If Toyotas and Datsuns can be threats to the access of American month played bost to Presiden can election year, when symbol François Mitterrand of France or his Illinois farm and stressed re

peatedly American displeasure a EC policies. Dozens of products, from wine to citrus pulp, are troublesome in the relationship, but the issue o corn-gluten feed has become a centerpiece. The feed, a byproduct of corn milling in the United States duties and brings roughly \$750 m lion a year. But the EC agriculty ministers are seeking talks im the General Agreement on Tariand Trade (GATT) to restrict in ports and hold down costs, a mov that has infuriated American corfarmers. Mr. Block, threatening re-taliation of some sort, calls the Ev move "pure protectionism."

In less parlous economic time — as recently as the 1970s, for instance, when demand generally outran supply - these policie were not so threatening. Market were expanding, exporting nations had little trouble selling their goods. But as recession swept the world and farm export volume de-clined in 1982 and 1983, the fighfor markets intensified and cast shadow on the immediate future. A recent U.S. Department of Agericulture analysis of world marker conditions noted "potentially se vere" consequences in the slow recovery, particularly for the less de-

veloped nations that have no petroleum to produce income "Foreign-exchange shortages all ready plague many developing countries, and the likelihood that foreign exchange earnings will increase slowly suggests that more countries will be affected," the re-

These global conditions have served in another sense to stimulat lemands for reform of agricultura policies that seem geared to producing for markets that, for now least, are not there. In both Europ and the United States, the hue an cry ring londest - basically be cause of increased public outlays t support agriculture Collaterall pressure grows in Third World or tions for internal changes that we make them less reliant on functi food sources.

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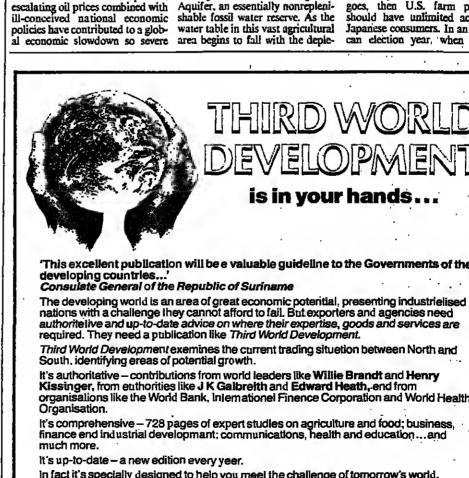
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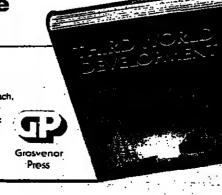
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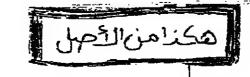
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flus sign indicates net exports; minus sign, net imports. Average for 1948-52.

Preliminory.

urce: "State of the World - 1984," by Worldwatch.

Inderfed Itself, Brazil Counts In Food Exports for Debt Bill

By Richard House

SAO PAULO, Brazil — During mid-1983 visit to Brazil, U.S. Ag-culture Secretary John Block said e was appalled by Brazil's huge gricultural potential and advised be country to grow less food.

Such advice was ill-received in a ntion where 86 million of the 120nillion population are underfed. .ccording to Food and Agriculture Organization standards, yet where massive increase in agricultural sports presents the only hope for irazil to ease its foreign-debt bur-

... Although vast land area and lowost labor make Brazil a potential readbasket for developing connnes, whose demand for food is expected to double by the year 2000, the country has still to ade-

But indebtedness has forced Bramil to become an increasingly immortant producer, and the soymeans, frozen orange juice and
more than a prompted Mr. 3rock's comments are now comseting with U.S. farm products. They are responsible for half the rade surplus Brazil needs to pay U.S. farming model by planting anonly be paid with agrothe mounting interest bills, for like other million bectares of soybeans. exports," Mr. Faria said.

The price of such readjustment has been heavy — availability of basic food staples has slumped and domestic price increases of up to 400 percent have left the nation's poor hungrier. Last year they raided supermarkets in urban areas. In 1984, Brazil finds itself considering imports of rice, black beans and com, and it is already a major buyer of Canadian wheat.

While the productivity of soya increases, that of black beans is dropping," said Claudio de Moura Castro, author of a report for IPEA, the government institute for economic and social planning, which warned of a dangerous polarization in agriculture, favoring

Over the last 15 years the impor-tance of traditional export crops coffee, cotton, sugar and cocoa — has been eclipsed by oranges, tobacco, chickens and, above all, soybeans, whose planted acreage inbickeos that prompted Mr. creased from 200,000 bectares (494,000 acres) in 1960 to 9 million hectares in 1980, Last year, farmers

everything else in Brazil agriculture
is driven by the \$100-billion exter
Sales of the 1984 soybean crop of
15 million tons are expected to yield \$3.5 billion — or 25 percent of total exports and outselling coffee. Although this is just a quarter of U.S. production, experts say yields are increasing rapidly on huge farms in the oew "soya fron-tier" of Brazil's southwest and will

> Agricultural exports have taken advantage of aggressive foreign-exchange policies, financial subsidies and an upturn in international prices. Brazil has also been quick to exploit opportunities on international markets caused by scarcity.

soon emerge as a serious rival to

U.S. producers.

Setbacks to the 1983 U.S. soy-bean crop and the frosts in Florida orange groves caused a surge of Brazilian soy products to markets such as the Middle East, and Brazil is now responsible for 85 percent of orange juice exports.

We have the potential to fill demand for food around the world up to the year 2000," said Martinho Faria, president of ABIOVE, the Brazilian oilseed industry federa-

emphasized the shift toward the U.S. farming model by planting anonly be paid with agro-industrial

In Arab World, Food Security **Assuming Major Proportions**

By Susannah Tarbush

LONDON - The riots in which cores of people died in Tunisia and Morocco at the beginning of his year undoubtedly expressed major political grievances, but they also highlighted the crisis in the agricultural sector and the lack of food security in both countries.

The immediate cause of the riots the Arab League and the other in Tunisia was the more than doubling of the price of bread and flour products that was to have taken affect from Jan. 1. The government's aim was to limit the burden of the Caisse de Compensation, which accounted for 188 million the dangers of insecure food supplies. finars (\$265 million) of food subsi-

> In Morocco the prices of foodtuffs, including butter, cooking il, lump sugar and cake flour, but iot bread flour, had already been icreased in August 1983 in order preduce the allocation to food absidies for the year by 400 mil-on dirhams (\$49.7 millioo) to 1.6

The riots revived memories of inilar disturbances in Egypt seven cars earlier to the month, when out to be largely a waste of money; the slashing of food subsidies at e behest of the International onetary Fund. President Sadat is forced to rescind the price intases then just as King Hassan d President Bourguiba have been reed to do in 1984.

increases in the price of food to caused the riots in Casabianca June 1981 that were put down by · Moroccan army with bundreds eaths reported. The question of d security has become a major occupation of the Arab world in eral, and regularly appears near top of the agenda at pan-Arab aomic discussions. The gap bean food imports and exports ened from \$300 million in 1970 \$18 billion to 1981, and it is ight to have been around \$22

on in 1983. ne Khartoum-based Arab Orzation for Arab Economic Depment has been charged with aring a 12-volume study of 2 food resources and with for-

mulating a strategic food plan. In a installed in Fujairah in the United swing away from the grandiose projects of the early 1970s under which, for example, Sudan was to rapidly attain the status of "breadThe GCC states have invested basket of the Arab world," Arab planners are adopting a more realistic attitude. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) has been working with The immediate cause of the riots the Arab League and the other

> plies, and the GCC has set up a committee to examine the needs and storage facilities of its members. Huge silo capacity may be alarming proportions.

least some commodities, and Saudi Arabia in particular has achieved self-sufficient in wheat and dairy overloads its capacity to execute products and is an exporter of eggs to other Arab countries. But while the recent debate on

Arab food security may have been most totense in relation to the Gulf. it is in some of the poorer and more populous Arab states, such as Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt that the food problem bas already reached

Western aid is impeding rather

than aiding recovery from drought.

Jon Tinker, of Earthscan, the London-based environment group, said

rainless periods are a recurring

phenomenon in the Sahel "The

farmers would grow a variety of

crops, not high yielding, but they were tough and they survived," he said. "Now the food-growing areas

(Continued From Previous Page) much evidence to suggest that towds took to the streets of Cairo their impact on output has been id other cities in a violent protest negligible in most cases."

Invariably, projects are imposed from on high; the peasant cannot understand the technology or the benefits of the drainage required in growing rice in Upper Volta or irri-gation from a dam on the Senegal River. As one aid worker said: "There is more political mileage for both the black president and the donor country in the tape-cutting ceremony to open a new road than you get out of a successful but smallscale farming cooperative. Yet, within a few years that road will be crumbling and there will be neither new money, the skill nor the will to maintain it.

The peasants are the backbone of agriculture — at the same time feeding themselves and the townsmen and raising hard currency. (Mr. Berg said the two occupations do not necessarily clash. Healthy export crops usually accompany an adequate subsistence production).

In the case of the Sahel, there is

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The GCC states have invested large amounts in agriculture as a step toward self-sufficiency in at

Continuing Drought Worsens illion dirhams (\$198.7 million). Bleak Prospects in Africa

With the result that the desert moves ever southward, the peasants flood to the towns and food aid becomes an easy option for the once stubborn farmer. By the end of the century, the Sahel will have to import more than 3 million tons of cereal to feed its 50 million people, by which time half will be liv-ing in the towns, compared with

only 10 percent today.

For some years now the craphasis has been changing. Governments have begun to realize that their oil, uranium, bauxite and iron are at the mercy of price fluctua-tions beyond their control. The "Green Revolution," "Operation Feed Yourself" and other slogans are the public side of the call to return to the land. A much greater proportion of development aid now goes into the countryside.

The nature of agricultural aid is changing too. The smallholder is the center stage again, but now fur-nished with the appropriate techoology — village wells rather than giant dams, electricity, fertilizer and seeds, extension services, a cooperative to market the crop - and a decent price to make it worth his while. But this is only the begin-ning. So far no country in Africa has shown anything like the success of India's green revolution.

This year, despite the West's selling and donating more wheat, corn and rice than ever before, Africa's grain shortfall is likely to be as much as 800,000 tons. This means bunger, malnutrition and death for many of the 150 million people in 26 states in South, East and West

ready has the authority to do.

ports.
This hull, U.S. officials say, is due more to the general decline in world farm trade than to any reso-

"Even though the rhetorie has subsided for the moment, we're just

Americans "fired a warning shot across the EC's bow" by subsidizcheese to Egypt, thus taking over one of France's best customers in

During that time, through the use of subsidized interest rates and guaranteed credits, the United States has also captured traditional French wheat export markets in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the EC flour market in Jamaica. On the other hand, the Americans have failed, so far, to regain their poultry markets in the Middle East, which the EC and Brazil took over in 1982

with cheaper, subsidized products.

Although they cootinue to talk about it, the threats by EC mem-bers to retaliate for the North African sales by limiting imports of American-corn gluten feed have not materialized. Nor has the EC increased import taxes as yet oo American fats and oils, as the community talked of doing last year. lo turn, the Reagan Administration has managed to ignore repeat-

FAO, Donors Maintaining

(Continued From Page 9) even if good will is involved," the

official said. The organizatioo's most recent external auditor's report, published once every two years by the United Kingdom's auditor general, ooted "substantial delays between a government's request for assistance and approval of a project" and "de-lays in the implementation of a project" that io one instance ex-

tended to four and a half years. The report also cited "difficulties [that] arose because FAO beadquarters was unaware of problems in the field or, conversely, the project authorities had oot been told of changes decided by FAO headquarters.

While the majority of these problems were "not scrious" or were "beyond FAO's control," the report said it appeared that "most could have been expected to come to notice and be remedied."

The agency finances most of its field projects through voluntary contributions from individual nations. These totaled \$366 million in 1983 for more than 2,165 projects around the world. More than three-quarters of its

have shifted too far north, and the rapid switch to cash crops, without field programs are dedicated to agenough variety, has contributed to riculture, particularly in increasing the disaster. The West has institutionalized famine." riculture, particularly in increasing crop production. Typical projects include land and water development in countries from Cyprus lo Pakistan, vaccinating livestock in southeastern Enrope, assisting international trade in Latin American fishery products and ensuring continuing food supplies are avail-able in Bangladesh. While the agency retains a mas-

sive emergency food-aid program, increasing emphasis is being placed on longer term, self-help projects and on pressing for government policies to help boost agricultural production and farm incomes.

Another UN food agency in Rome, the international Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). has had less success than FAO in convincing donors to continue funding. Established in 1977, IFAD was

designed in unite nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development to help poor countries plan and finance agricultural projects. Its budget formula calls for OECD nations to provide a for OECD nations to provide a little more than half the agency funding while OPEC and develop ing countries contribute the rest.

The agency, with 139 members has funded a total of 183 projects for small-bolding and landless farmers in 77 countries. But although it has a better pay-back record than any other UN lending institution, IFAD has had trouble collection contributions from member governments for its 1981-84 budget of \$1.1 billion. The United States, for example,

which was supposed to provide 16 percent of the budget, has to date supplied only half of its pledged

WORLD AGRICULTURE

Trade ——petition to Heat Up Next U.S.-EC Round

WASHINGTON - A fragile cease-fire has developed this year in the mini trade war between the United States and the European Community over agricultural ex-

lution of a conflict that began two years ago when the EC captured several of the United States' export customers with cheaper, govern-ment-subsidized farm products.

But these officials also are warning that this slowing of export sales has made competition for foreign sales even keener and increased the chances for a resumption of fullscale hostilities this summer.

By Seth S. King

as angry about EC subsidies as we were before," Daniel M. Amstutz, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, said in a recent interview. "When farm export markets are so competitive, any objectionable trade practices by others become more important and more vexing.

It has been 14 months since the ing large sales of flour, butter, and the Middle East.

But so far this year there have been no other large-scale actions by cither side.

ed demands from Congress for more use of the Europeans' own weapon of cash export subsidies.

The Americans are in the same which the agriculture secretary al-

For the last two years the volume of agricultural exports from the United States, especially of wheat, feed grains and soybeans, has de-clined and is expected to do so again this year. The EC's foreign sales of wheat, dairy products, and meat have also sagged in that peri-

The American losses, according to Mr. Amsturz, are due in part to the rising value of the dollar, which makes U.S. exports more expensive. Today, many Third World countries are even deeper in debt And with their own revenues cut by the oil glut, the OPEC countries have less money to loan to the lesser developed nations for food pur-

Also, after last sommer's drought in its Corn Belt, American feed grain prices have leaped to levels some former customers can no longer afford. More significantly, grain exports of both the EC and the United States have declined generally because world wheat and rice production were at record levels in 1983. Consequently, some importing conotries are filling more of their own cereal needs themselves. Some are also increasing their own meat and poultry production and not importing, either from the United States or the

"At the moment, it's unt so much our losing more markets to the EC as it is that other countries are providing more for themselves," Mr. Amstutz said.

But as surpluses of dairy products and wheat continue to pile up in both the United States and the EC countries, the oeed to export is becoming more acute and the incentives to resume the skirmishing are increasing, be added. Both sides are well-armed to

start again, though escalated warfare could endanger the agricultural sales each still makes to the other. Collectively, the EC is the United States' biggest foreign market for bulk farm commodities such as soybeans, feed grains and soybean meal and oil. The United States, in turn, buys substantial amounts of EC cheese, wine and other processed products, all of which American producers would like to see curtailed.

Although the EC's policy of price support and export subsidy is now causing bitter disseosion among community members themselves, the Europeans are burdened Uneasy Truce with massive quantities of government-held surpluses and their only

predicament with their excess sup-

plies of wheat and dairy products. So the United States is making more dollars available for subsidized export credits and loan guar-antees. The United States has already provided \$95 million in 1984 for this form of subsidy to Jamaica and in the former French customers in Algeria, Morrocco and Tunisia. It has an additional \$85 million available for these credit subsidies this year. And Congress bas just authorized adding \$100 million to

gram, which allows importing ing system.

Countries with poor credit ratings

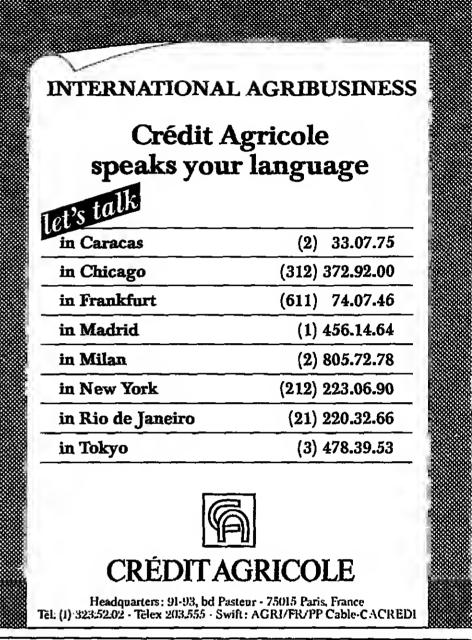
Another try for an armistice wil in borrow more food money from

Americao hanks.
All during the mim trade war the two sides have tried, with little success, to make peace. Earlier this month, an American

trade representative sought to take the dispute from the bilateral stage to the broader forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He warned a meeting of that multination group in Geneva that a ban oo export subsidies was needed in prevent the collapse of

be made next month when the EC and the United States join 12 other exporting countries in meetings here with officials of GATT and the International Monetary Fund A U.S. trade official said the dispute over subsidizing farm exports

would be brought up.
"All countries should remember that nobody, including the United States, owns any agricultural ex-port markets." Mr. Amstutz had said earlier. "We welcome competi-





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PEANUTS

WAITRESS_

BLONDIE

IN WOW! THAT

WAS THE BIGGEST

POT TONIGHT

BEETLE BAILEY

HOTHING

EVER GOES

ANDY CAPP

ON YOUR WAY, I WOULDN'T MARRY YOU < IF YOU WERE

CHEARTH ON EARTH

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DID YOU SET TO SEE AMY? HOW IS SHE, LARRY?

GARFIELD

LET'S BLOW THIS JOINT, GARFIELD

DO YOU PEMEMBER CAPPYING ME

OVER THE THRESHOUD WIZP

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THINGS ARE

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DARKEST

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FLYING ACE PLIRTING WITH

THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH

HI, SWEETIE.

games 26 He has "I" 9 Zermatt sight trouble 10 Like Stanley

By Aharon Appelfeld. Translated by Dalya Bilu.

E.P. Dutton, ? Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

THE retreat imagined by the Israeli writer

Aharon Appelfeld is a sort of camp for Jewish senior citizens in the magic mountains of Austria. The period is not specified, but the events seem to

The camp is run by Balaban, who was raised in

the country, where he grew strong and sdept at un-

Jewish skills like training horses. Through exercise

the world's antipathy to them.
In fact, the inhabitants of the retreat are not

be taking place shortly before World War II.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

Kowalski

THE RETREAT

164 pp. \$12,95.

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11 Make use of

12 Mexican

42 Penates' partner 43 White Russian 29 Muzzle 33 Deliverance ruler 35 Padre's 44 Petrocelli of pastry

60 Concerning

55 Circle segment **62** Astringent 63 Fashion 64 Cut off, in a

73 Klammer's arena 74 Electrician's repast?

90 Belafonte's forte 92 Like the 75 Curare's Cheshire Cat **94** Previous

count on but each other.

109 Young plant 111 Adherent But even those who attempt to change and go jogging around the mountains to build up their bodies cannot escape either their own natures or the hatred of the outside world. These Jews in retreat from their Jewishness finally have no one left to

105 Tennis term

198 Lost weekend

As he demonstrated in his earlier works, Appelfeld, who was born in Eastern Europe and spent time in a Nazi concentration camp as a child, has a powerful vision to impart. Unfortunately, it only flickers here. The characters seem to be concealed by the mountain mists. Even Lotte, with whom we spend the most time, remains vague.

And then, there is the language. Appelleld's style at its best is unadorned and direct, but in this translation, it becomes a shop of second-hand phrases. In a space of 50 pages, there is a silence that "you could cut with a knife," somebody who "lived to a ripe old age." somebody else who takes "a new lease on life" and also feels "cold shivers down her spine." Things prey on someone's mind: wool is pulled over one's eyes; someone can't curb her ongue; things go "from bad to worse." Can it be that Hehrew makes use of the same stock phrases as English? A generous interpretation might be that this is a device of Appelleld or his translator to demonstrate that having lost their identity as Jews, these people are unable even to express their feelngs in an individual way.

(The translator, Dalya Bilu, incidentally, has an affection for the word "transpire," but seems a bit shaky about its usage. "She was a farmer's daughter, it transpired, born in the mountains." "The funeral, it transpired, had taken place the evening before." "It transpired that Isadora's last requests were to be huried without Jewish rites.")

Only as it reaches its conclusion does "The Retreat" build up comparable force. The enemy is growing more relentless and, for purposes of persecution, no distinction is made among Jews, short or tail, observant or emancipated, poker players or no. As the book ends, the men return beaten from the village, where they must go for supplies. And the group comes together: "At night, of course, people were afraid. But they helped one another. If a man fell or was beaten he was not sbandoned."

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York

BOOKS

Jewish son-io-law. "If nobody wants me anymore,"

"The Retreat," the fourth work of Appelfeld to be translated into English, is a parable that aims to

of exerting a spellbinding charm on Gentile womdefects among Jews, from inflamed nerves to shortness of stature. Little wooder then that Balahan

she announces, "I'll go to the Jews,"

teach, among other things, that the lew who cuts himself off from his fellows in a non-Jewish world is truly adrift. Try though he may to imitate the majority, he has no hope of being accepted or, when persecution strikes, of being spared.

The ailments that these Jews are seeking to escape have of course been diagnosed for them by the non-

Jewish world. One of them, Lauffer, for example, described by Balaban as "an incorrigible Jew." is frivolous, nimble, shifty as they come and capable en." One resident reports that he has couoted 200 hursts out, "They're right to hate us."

Alas, none of these campers seem capable of edemption. They keep reverting to their bad habits, like playing poker every night. In Balaban's opin-ion, poker was a Jewish disease which had to be pulled up by the roots."

and clean living. Balaban hopes to help those Jews who find their way to his camp to shake off all the distasteful traits that be believes are responsible for

The reader arrives at the camp in the company of Lotte, an aging actress who has been expelled by her non-Jewish company, and repelled by her non-DENNIS THE MENACE

particularly Jewish Jews. There has been a good deal of converting and intermarrying and fleeing of things Jewish in their past.

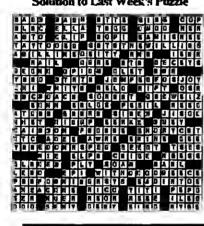


"(an I go barefoot today? My poor feet have been locked up in stuffy old shoes all manter!"

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SATURDAY's FORECAST—CHANNEL: Smooth FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 19—3 Job—331 LONGON: Roin Temp. 14—7 J57—451. MAGRID: Cloudy Temp. 24—7 J75—451 NEW YORK: Cloudy Temp. 14—5 J57—41). PARIS: F9Ir. Temp. 21—a J70—43. ROME: Foir Temp. 22—8 J72—40. TEL AVIV: F9Ir. Temp. 33—75. ZURICH: F9Ir. Temp. 19—7 J60—261 BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 33—75 J97—77. HONG KONG: Poin. Temp. 22—19 J72—401. MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 24—19 J72—27 J59—27 J50—27 J50—2





SPORTS BRIEFS

Judge Backs Indianapolis in Colt Case

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Baltimore officials cannot stop the National Football League from scheduliog home games for the Indianapolis Colts or interfere with the NFL's operations concerning the team, s judge has ruled. U.S. District Judge William Steckler on Thursday denied Baltimore's request that a temporary restraining order Steckler issued April 5 be dissolved. That order blocked Baltimore officials from taking legal action against the Colts.

Despite the April 5 order, Baltimore officials filed a suit in their city Circuit Court and obtained an order blocking the NFL from scheduling Colts bome games anywhere except Baltimore. "The NFL must be permitted to exercise its functions concerning the franchise under the NFL Constitution and rules," Steckler said, Lawyers for Baltimore announced they would appeal the decision. The NFL had remained neutral in the scheduling controversy that developed after owner Robert Irsay's team packed its equipment and records into several moving vans March 28 and moved to Indianapolis. A recent NFL schedule did not list where Colts' home games for the 1984 season would be played.

Morgan Leads Faldo by 2 in PGA Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Gil Morgan compiled a no-bogey, 7-under par 64 and took a 2-stroke lead Thursday in the first round of a PGA tournament here. Morgan shot a 5-under-par 31 on the front nine, then birdied two of the last three holes.

Nick Faldo, the Englishman who last season ranked as Europe's leading player and now is a regular on the American PGA Tour, had a solid 66 that placed him second. Larry Rinker followed at 67.

NASL, Soccer Players Reach Accord

NEW YORK (NYT) - A labor dispute that the North American Soccer League had said was threatening its existence was resolved late Thursday night on the deadline set by the owners of the nine teams. The league, plagued for years by financial problems, had threatened to fold unless agreement oo an over-all player contract to replace one that expired Nov.15 was reached.

The three-year agreement was spproved by representatives of the NASL Players Association and the owners. It is subject to ratification by both parties. The league, whose financial problems have caused it to shrink from 24 to nine teams in four years, has demanded cost-saving measures, "Major accommodations have been made by both players and owners for the long-term stabilization of the sport," said Howard Samuels, the league president.

Politics Force Budd to Quit U.K. Race

LONDON (Reuters) - Zola Budd, who was born in South Africa but received British nationality as a passport to international athletics, has pulled out of her second race in Britain after opposition from Labor Party politicians. Budd, 17, was due to run in an invitation 1,500 meters in Crawley, southern England, on Saturday as part of her bid for a place in Britain's team at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. But race organizers, the local athletics club, said she had dropped out after opposition from the local Labor Party, which controls the town council that owns the town's running track,

The Labor Party, a critic of South Africa's apartheid policy, has criticized the ruling Conservative government for giving Budd citizenship just 10 days after she arrived in Britain on March 24.

Victory by Devil's Bag Leaves Some Questions

WHEN I WALKED INTO THE HOSPITAL BOOM, SHE

WAS IN BED BUT LOOKED

FINE! THEN I STARTED

TO TALK TO HER!

By Andrew Beyer Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky - A few months ago, it might have was hard to draw many meaningful seemed unthinkable that Devil's conclusions from his romp in the Bag would have to prove himself by running against four conentities in a \$25,000 race.

competition Thursday by demol-ishing a weak field at Keeneland by 15 lengths, trainer Woody Stephens felt relieved, optimistic and vindi-cated. "Everybody thinks he's broke down," he said, pointing at a reporter who had written that "Devil's Bag is linished."

"There's no sounder horse on the race track," Stephens declared.

NHL Playoffs

Woshington 3. N.Y. Islanders N.Y. Islanders S. Washington 4. N.Y. Islanders S. Washington 1 N.Y. Islanders S. Washington 2 N.Y. Islanders S. Washington 2

N Y. Islambers S. Washington Islanders win series 41) Adams Ofvisions Ouebec 4. Mantreol 2 Montreol 4. Quebec 1 Montreol 4. Quebec 1 Montreol 4. Quebec 3 (Montreol 4. Quebec 8 (Montreol 4. Quebec 8 (Montreol 4. Quebec 8 (Montreol Modis Series, 3-2) Norris Division innesoto 2 Sf. Louis 1

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Games Friday
Quebec at Manifest
Minnesdia at 51, Lauis

Edimenton of Colsery
Games Sunday, Hi necessa
Mantreal of Quebec
Colsery at Edimenton Lt. Louis et Minnesote

"He's fit and be's sharp-and he's

back running."
Eveo though Devil's Bag was undeniably ambulatory Thursday, it seven-furlong Forerunner Purse. sunning against four conentities in Since his stunning defeat — the S25,000 race.

Since his stunning defeat — the first of his career — in the Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah, the big questions of the stunning Potential Plane 1 tions about the colt have concerned his capacity to run a distance and his ability to withstand tough com-

> Devil's Bag's time of 1:23 35 over the seven furlongs on a racing strip labeled "good" was respectable but not sensational. It certainly gave no conclusive evidence that the colt has recaptured the brilliant form that carried him to six straight victories and last season's 2-year-old

championship. But Stephens, very satisfied, said, "He'd been away seven weeks [since losing the Flamingo Stakes], and this was only his third race since October. He's a little tired. but this should set him up; all we need now is that mile in him."

Transition

BASEBALL BASEBALL
Americas Legge
BALTIMORE—Placed Dan Ford, autiletders in the 15-day disabled list. Purchosed the contract at Floya Roytord, initiation, from Rochester of the International League.

National League
ATLANTA—Activated Tarry Forster.

pilcher.
MONTREAL—Activated Stevn Rogers,
pitcher. Optioned Milke Stenhouse, outlieder,
in Indianapolis of the American Association.
ST. LOUIS—Recolled John Stuper, pitcher,
from Louisville of the American Association.

FOOTBALL,
United Stotes Football League
LOS ANGELES—Signed Freddle Scott,
wide receiver-kirk returner. SOCCER

North American Societ League
MEMPHIS—Announced the sale of the
tranchise to a group of investors from Las
Veos. COLLEGE KANSAS STATE—Announced the resigna-tion of Jarry Holmes, ossistant basketpali

"That mile" is the Derhy Trial at Churchill Downs on April 28. Ste-old. If Althea runs well, she m phens' slightly unorthodox choice for Devil's Bag's final prep race before the Derby. Oth wise, she will have a long await showdown the day before in the da

■ 3 Tests for Derby Hopefuls Three prep races for Kentucky Derby hopefuls are scheduled for this weekend. The New York Times reported.

The Wedding Guest and Bear Hunt are the favorites in a field of eight for the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct Saturday, New York's major Derby prep. The lineup also includes Counterfeit Money, On the Sauce, Raja's Shark, Restless

Meteor, Groon's Issue Advisor of the Sauce, Groon's Issue Advisor of the Sauce of the Sauc

Meteor, Groom's Image and Leroy The two favorites in a field of 11

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100 000 000—1 1 260 001 00x—3 1 Berenty, Power 191, Owchinko (71 and 8 lordeflo, Guiden (71; J.Robinson, Lovelle I and 8 renty, W—J.Robinson, 2:1; L—Berenty, O-3.

(Philodelphia of Pittsburgh, past, rela)

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OH, POOR DEAR,





DID YOU KNOW THAT THE

FROM THE SAP OF THE

DESERT YUCCA TREE?

AH, BUT,

"OLD SAYINGS LIKE OLD SOCKS

NEED MENDING

NOW AND THEN

THAT'S NOT

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GOES

FOAM ON ROOT BEER COMES























showdown the day before in I

Kentucky Oaks against Miss Oc

na the favorite in a field of fi

fillies in the Ashland Stakes have

Tsunami Slew tops a field eight in the California Derby S urday at Golden Gate and will

Thursday's Line Score

Montreet 980 849 280—6 B New York 311 680 622—7 7 Guillchaon, Horris (3), Schotteder (3), 5

Keeneland Saturday.

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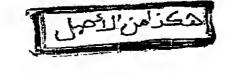
The two favorites in a field of 11
for Saturday's Arkansas Derby are

Guillekson, Horris (3), Schotzeder (3), Less 13 and Carter; Gooden, Swon 16, Less 13 and Gibbons, Western 16, Less 13 and Gibbons, Western 17, Less 18 and Gooden (3), Brooks (3), St. Less 18 and Gooden (3), Brooks (3), St. Less 18 and Gooden (3), Brooks (3), St. Less 18 and Gooden (3), Western 161, Lebtl (6), Horton (8) of Carter, Gooden (3), Western 161, Lebtl (6), Horton (8) of Carter, Gooden (3), Less 18 and Gooden (3), Western 181, Lebtl (6), Horton (8) of Carter, Gooden (6), Lebtl (7), Lebtl

** *51 M - Control in 7 THE PARTY Wassers Cont.

TOTAL NAMES 二十四位 寶夢

The Market THE STREET The said



SPORTS

attle Nips Dallas th Shot at Buzzer

AS - A three-point shot

Williams as the buzzer out an end to a comeback allas Mavericks on Thurst and gave the Seattle Susa 95-92 victory in Na-3asketball Association

Boston, Milwaukee and vere the other victors. came from 17 points be-

3A PLAYOFFS

the score, 92-92, and had to go ahead in the final

hot with three seconds to the Maverieks Pat Cumby Tom Chambers and grabbed the loose ball. Scattle to call time out p the winning play. Vranes, whose tenacious

limited Dallas' Mark o seven points in the first counded the ball to Wilhe Seattle guard, who points in the series openand lofted the ball up from trebounded off the backd through the net to quiet crowd of 17,007, good look at the basket,"

iams. "I thought it had a go in, but I didn't think it off the glass."

aven't had any lucky sbots ike that," said Chambers, sisted the game with 30 'But nobody deserved it ்ற Gus."

ecision evened their bestblayoff series at a game te teams will play Game 3 Saturday with the fourth

for next Tuesday. ions 113, Knicks 105 mac, Michigan, Bill Laimired 31 points and Cliff on scored six in the fourth

o help the Detroit Pistons ew York, 113-105, and tie s at one victory each, nicks' Bernard King set an cord for both regular seaplayoffs in the first period ng 23 consecutive points eam. He finished with 46

scored the first seven

holding New York scoreless for 4:29 to run up a 99-84 lead. King scored 10 straight points to bring New York back to within 101-96, but the Pistons scored five straight to wrap up the victory.

The next two games are sched-uled for New York.

Celtics 88, Bullets 85 In Boston, Larry Bird scored 23

points and Gerald Henderson added 21 to lead the Celtics to a 88-85 triumph over Washington and a 2-0 edge in the series, which switches to Landover, Maryland, for the third game Saturday.

Bird had six points in the final

period, when Boston controlled the ie Maverieks' Pat Cum-com the baseline was went on a 10-2 run and the Bullets could never draw closer than two

Bucks 101, Hawks 87

In Milwankee, Marques Johnson scored 27 points and the Bucks stifled two second-half Atlanta surges for a 101-87 victory and a 2-

Bob Lamer's hook shot to start the third period gave Milwaukee a 55-41 lead, but Dominique Wilkins scored six straight points to cut the Hawks' deficit to 55-47. Wilkins' three-point play a minute later lift-ed Atlanta to within 57-52, the closest the Hawks had been since midway through the first period.

The game was still close, 62-56, with five minutes left when Milwankee, aided by two 24-second violations on the Hawks, began to pull away. Game 3 is scheduled for Saturday in Atlanta.

Nuggets 132, Jazz 116 In Salt Lake City, Denver's powerful front line of Dan Issel, Kiki Vandeweghe and Alex English combined for 96 points as the Nnggets evened the series at one game each with a 132-116 victory over

the Utah Jazz. Issel bad 33 points and Vandeweghe 32 as Denver led by as many as 28 points in the third quarter. The series shifts to Denver for the third game Sunday.

On Friday night, New Jersey (116-101 victors in the series opener) visited Philadelphia, Phoenix (113-105 victors) was at Portland and Los Angeles (116-105 victors) f the fourth quarter while bosted Kansas City.



Steve Trout of the Cubs slides under the tag of Cardinal catcher Glenn Brummer to score.

Mets 7, Expos 6

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

two-run shot in the eighth inning,

rallied the Mets past Montreal, 7-6.

Trout, Matthews Lead Cubs Past Cardinals, 6-1

Twins' Eisenreich Faces Third Strike Nervous Disorder Has Forced Player to Quit Majors Twice

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Before a game at Yankee Stadium recently, Jim Eisenreich of the Minnesota Twins stood in his left-handed stance in the mesh cage and took batting practice, his broad jaw firm and his small, gentle eyes, under a red cap, looking steadily at the pitcher.

The day was a little cool, but sunny and lovely, and fans were just beginning to maunder into the 55,000 or so blue seats. They may not have been quite aware of Eisenreich in the batting cage, or of the undercurrent of drama that accom-

"If he can get over this season," said Tom Mee, the Twins' public-relations director, "we feel be'll have gotten over the hump.

This is Eisenreich's third attempt to play big-league ball. There has been no question of his physical skills: At 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 meters) and solidly built, be is the fastest man on the team, is an excellent fielder, has a good arm and, as the baseball saying goes, has pop in his bat. His problem has never

been with the ball. In 1982, Eisenreich, then a 23year-old rookie center fielder, was hitting .303 in May, when he took himself out of the lineup and was unable to continue the season. He was suffering from a nervous disor-



Jim Eisenreich like fighting your shadow.

He went home to St. Cloud. Min. nesota, to rest and did not return until the following spring. He again started the season for the Twins, played the first two games and went 2 for 7. But he had to quit ooce more when the problem re-

He would not talk with reporters, but his father, Cliff, said at the time that the Twins had spent about \$50,000 in trying to identify and do something about his problem.

lem.
"They've tried biofeedback, bypnosis, drugs on the kid," Cliff Eisenreich said. "Everything but psychotherapy. A lot of people think that's like witchcraft.

"Jim develops a bad tic as the game goes on. He's bad a nervousness since he was a boy, and when he's around people he knows, he's OK, but when he's not, he becomes self-conscious about twitching. And that, be added, causes his son a lot of emotional pain.

His father said then that although the Twins wanted Jim back, even as just a designated hitter, he would probably go into "something

"Maybe become a teacher," he said. "He's taking courses at the college here in St. Cloud." Last summer Eisenreich, having

regired from the Twins and so tech nically an amateur again, played on the local amateur team. He batted .625 as he led the St. Cloud Saints

to the state championship.

Also last summer, and into the fall, he underwent treatment a few times a week by Harvey Misel, a SL Paul hypnotist who has drawn praise from such ballplayers as Rod Carew. Floyd Bannister and Steve Stone in helping them over-

come psychological handicups. Eisenreich wanted to try a come

"He's a nice kid, an introverted kid, and someone with whom the conversation doesn't just flow," said Misel, "He's shy. He has no difficulty handling the game or the pressures of the game. It's just being the focus of attention of fans and the press because of the prob-lem that's at the root of it."

Misel attempted to get Eisenreich to center on the enjoyment of the game alone. "A person can think of only one thing at a time, and if that one thing is pleasurable, it helps," said Misel. "In some ways, it's like fighting your shadow. No matter what you do, it's always there. So you have to find a way to live with it. And it's certainly possible to do,"

For Eisenreich, that would mean being able to shut out the fans. particularly those in some road cities who had taunted him. The press agreed to the club's request to talk with Eisenreich only about the game, not about his problem.

This spring Eisenreich played well, and when the season began. he started in center field for the Twins. But Manager Billy Gardner. eager to get him past the early months in which he has had so much difficulty, has used him since primarily as a designated hitter while Darrell Brown plays center.

Now, in the batting cage, Eisenreich smoothly cracked a pitch on a line over second base, then another over shortstop.

Eisenreich had been working on not pulling his right shoulder too quickly. He is most effective as a spray hitter, and the line drives said he was doing something about that problem.

"Good swingin', Eisie," said Brown, standing nearby. No comment from the man in the cage was

four and walked two in becoming the first Cub pitcher since Rick Reuschel in 1980 to hurl back-to-Jesse Orosco (1-0), the Mets' third pitcher, earned the victory. Dodgers 4, San Diego 0 back complete games. "Billy Connors [Cub pitching coach] really turned me around," In Los Angeles, Steve Sax and Greg Brock hit home runs to back Trout said. "He convinced me that the five-bit pitching of Alejandro Injury Forces

singled home one run and doubled

and scored twice, and Steve Trout

turned in his second straight com-

plete game to lead the Chicago

Cubs to a 6-I National League vic-tory Thursday over the St. Louis

Trout (2-1) yielded nine hits and

also singled and scored the first run

of the game on Matthews' single in

the third inning. Trout struck out

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches MONTE CARLO - Top seed

Ecuador, 6-2, 6-4. Noah will meet defending cham-

semifinal with Sundstrom.

holes of golf Thursday despite tendinitis of the knee, said the quarterfinal match was easier than he exhe was on one of his bad days."

shook his hand and conceded the approval: "I am convinced nothing match amidst whistles from disapwill have to be changed in the next pointed fans.

> before this week for one or two points in a match, but this time it

year out opportant. It [the injury] had nothing to do with me losing. He was playing so well. I didn't see any point huring myself anymore. So I quit," he said.

Sundstrom took control after losing the opening game on his own

vice game, held his own with two successive aces and kept the upper hand with fine passing shots and

to me. It changes nothing. I'm hap-py I played so well when I was out (Reuters, AP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches there were other pitches to use oth-CHICAGO — Gary Matthews er than the fastball. I have also grown up a lot. I think I have many and doubled grown up a lot. I think I have many and some start, and s Giants 3, Reds 1 In San Francisco, rookie Jeff Robinson pitched a three-hitter

In New York, Hubie Brooks' over eight innings and had an RBI third home run of the season, a as the Giants beat Cincinnati, 3-1. Blue Jays 2, Orioles 1

> ronto, the Blue Jays handed Baltimore its fourth straight loss, 2-1, as the Orioles dropped to 2-10, tying a record for the poorest start in the team's bistory.

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SFL Takes the Cheer From Cheerleaders

DUTH HACKENSACK, New Jersey — A st cheerleaders for a professional football team that when they answered an advertisement to tion, they envisioned appearances on local rision shows, at shopping malls and for chari-

istead, they were asked to appear at three bars anty uniforms to mingle with the crowd and autographs, say 12 cheerleaders for the New nerals who were fired this week for proog by failing to show up for a United States thall League game last weekend.

I was under the impression this would be a

si-Broadway dance performance not a bunch reerleaders jumping and cheering," said Robin tor-Homest, the group's choreographer who was fired. "I was told they'd be performing as oup throughout the area. I've never been in-'ed with anything so shabby before."
ut a spokesman for the USFL team said Thurs-

that the cheerleaders, part of a 30-member id, were expecting too much too soon. He said disgranted cheerleaders knew when they tried

How fast did they think it was going to happen? The Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders were around for a long time" before they gained attention.

Camille Campiglia, one of the fired cheerleaders, said the pay of \$35 per appearance was not the reason the women — including aspiring actresses,

trade publication promoting auditions in January promised the cheerleaders dancing, television, modeling and other jobs, she said But Campiglia said that when she complained to Emily Magrish, the Generals director of promo-

tion, about the bar appearances, "Emily's answer was, 'Well, Camille, who do you think your fans

"We had complained for months that the outlits fitted poorly in the back and exposed too much," said cheerleader Lisa Edelstein. "Then they want us to go into a bar [filled with] drunk men dressed that the "bottom line" was that they would be like that. It's disgusting,"

Lendl to Quit In Monaco

drew from a quarter-final match of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament Friday against Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden because of a

pion Mats Wilander of Sweden in oce semifinal. Wilander defeated Guillermo Villas of Argentina, 6-3, oli mokes. RhD: Peugeot, Renoult, BL. Guillermo Villas of Argentina, 6-3,

Arias, 19, who had played nine

vastly improved safety measures by widening the track and introducing and was 30-0 up in the game, when Lendl beckoned him up to the net. Lauda bas given the track his

Lendl said he injured himself when he crashed into a side post in a match against Gene Mayer on his who will come to the Nürburgring way to victory in a tournament in

burt my kidney and bruised my leg very badly. I felt it when I was sliding to my backhand, when I was stretching for the ball. I noticed it Lauda and those seeking nostalwas bothering me throughout from the end of the first set. burgring looks safe enough. But it also looks just like many other race

rankings, paid tribute to his 20-year-old opponent. "It [the injury]

Sundstrom, No. 25 in the world rankings, said be had not noticed Lendl's injury.

It turned out to be the only game be conceded. He broke Lendl's ser-

Sunstrom said of Lendl's abandon-ement. "When you're concentrat-ing quite hard and suddenly it's over it's a bit of a strange feeling." He continued: "There's nothing I can do about it. It doesn't matter

In the American League, in To-

Royals 5, Tigers 2

(2-1) pitched a five-hitter as Chicago defeated the Brewers, 3-1. Rangers 7, Red Sox 4

gen, in his first major league start, held the Tigers to one run over six innings for the victory. White Sox 3, Brewers 1

In Detroit, Frank White hit a 1,536-1,464 regular-season record

In Milwaukee, Richard Dotson

In Boston, Red Sox manager

Ralph Houk became only the 10th man in history to manage 3,000 regular-season major league games, but Texas spoiled the occasion with a 7-4 defeat of Boston, Houk has a

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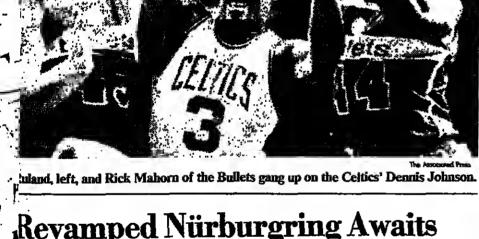
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Revamped Nürburgring Awaits Return to Formula One Racing

Paul Radford BURGRING, West Ger-- West Germany's twisting gring circuit, once notori-

> is, is gearing up for a safe a formula one motor racis the winding 22.8-kilo-14.2-mile) track, which has the lives of more than 140 and motor cyclists in the

a series of horrific fatal

ly opened May 12 and tand prix racing will return · 7 for the first time in eight ala One drivers boycotted

place is a 4.5-kilometer

ional circuit which will be

tria, a former world champion, was badly burned in a crash there during the 1976 grand prix.

The decision prompted a massive redevelopment of the circuit,

easily the longest used in grand prix, which used to snake round 73 bends through the pine-covered Ei-Developers spent 81 million Deutsche marks (\$31 million) on

(1,050 feet) into the valley below the village of Nürburg, was too gia may, however, be in for a disaplong and that it took too much time pointment. The new, modern Nirfor emergency services to reach the

circuit, which dropped 320 meters

this year in search of nostalgia. shortening the track and straight-ening out the tighter bends to make "In my opinion there are only two tracks in the entire world the circuit fit for Formula One. whose character truly exceeds the Drivers complained that the old rest, the Nürburgring and perhaps Monte Carlo," be said.

Developers bave built new pits, tracks and clearly lacks the charac-

k after Niki Lauda of Aus-renovated spectator stands and ter of the old winding circuit.

required to appear at the team's nine home games.

"They cheered for three games," he said.

"They've been together for less than two months.

better fencing.

Lauda reflects the views of many

15 years."

dancers and models - took up pom-poms. An advertisement placed in an entertainment

leg bruise. In another match, Yanniek Noah of France took just over an hour to defeat Andres Gomez of

6-1, in the last match of the day. In the day's opening match, Jimmy Arias of the United States easily defeated Scott Davis, also of the United States, 6-0, 6-1, to set up a

pected. "Scott can be be a dangerous player," Arias said, "but Sundstrom was leading, 6-1, 2-0

exembourg last week. "My foot slipped," LendI said. "I

Lendl, who is scheduled to play a WCT event in Dallas next week, said he would see his doctor in New York Monday, if not earlier, "I was afraid of burting myself more."
But Lendl, second in the world

well-struck volleys.
"I was a little bit surprised,"

two-run home run as Kansas City in his 20 seasons as a major league ended the Tigers' season-opening manager.

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14

ART BUCHWALD

The Mellowed Nixon

WASHINGTON —A wonderful thing happened to me last again. After it was over I said to my wife. "He looks great. Doesn't he look great?"

"He looked just like the old Nixon. she agreed. He hasn't very sorry about the people who changed one bit, except possibly talked when they should have kept he's mellower."

"He seems to have mellowed," I said. "But every once in awhile when he was talking about the people who gave him the shaft, you got

the feeling the old Nixon spark was still there." My wife took my hand in hers.

You miss him. don't you?" "Of course I miss him. Who wouldn't miss Nixon? He was

greatest president we Buchwald ever had. If it wasn't for him you wouldn't be sitting here tonight in your ermine-lined hathrobe, and I wouldn't be wearing Sulka silk pajamas and Gucci slippers.

"Watergate was good to us," my wife sighed. "It was the best," I said, "Just seeing Nixon on the air brings back "Do you think he's sorry?" she

"Sure he's sorry. Didn't you bear him say he was sorry he didn't bum the tapes?"

U.S. Army Curbs Drinks At Club 'Happy Hours'

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The U.S. Army has nut a damper on "happy ain drinks, Gen, John Wickham, gain drinks, Gen, John Wickham, government, U.S. Army chief of staff, notified by did him in." Army commands of his "determination that events featuring reduced pricing of alcohol beverages yers? are not consistent with Army policles and programs to eliminate al-

cohol-related problems." The April 16 message, which has just become available, stressed that White House and how be and Hen-Wickham is not eliminating "such, ry Kissinger got down on their social events," but it said that "primary emphasis should be on food.

"I mean sorry about Watergate." "I'm sure be's sorry. He said it week. I turned on the set and got to was a dumb thing to do in the first see Richard Nixon on television place and then he said it was a dumb thing to try to cover up, and then he said he was sorry the CIA didn't keep the FBI out of the inquiry, and you got the feeling he's their mouths sbut. But he doesn't seem to hold any malice toward those who drove a stake in his heart. Then again Nixon never was a hater.

> "I had the feeling he stills holds a grudge against the media for driving him from office."

"I didn't get that," I said. "Nixon has been a pragmatic man all his life. If there is one thing he believes, it is that your enemies are always out to get you, so you have to get them first. But as far as carrying grudges, it's just not in the man's паште.

"Will you ever forget the night he told us on television 'I am not a

"He was the first president in our history who said it. He reassured the country in its darkest hour."

"I wonder why he'd go on television at this time?"

"I suppose he wanted to set the record straight. There were so many illegal things they discussed during the coverup that Nixon wanted the public to know bow much of it he personally rejected. What I liked about him tonight is that be said he didn't reject them because they were wrong, but he-cause they wouldn't work."
"You can't be more candid than

that," my wife said.

"No one ever accused Nixon of lacking candor. But he has nothing hours" at Army service cluhs to lose now by personally taking around the world by banning bar-the blame and saying the advice he got from his lawyers was what real-

"I believe him," my wife said, "Why didn't he bave better law-

They were all on the other side trying to get the goods on him." "I think it was very moving when he told about his last night in the knees and prayed together."

"It would have been much more fascinating if we knew what Henry

'Physicist's Physicist' Offers His Solution to Nuclear Race

Nearly 20 seconds pass, then, sud-

denly, "-if I look at, say. Senate

hearings and congressional com-mittees, they tend to pay too

much attention to scientists.

They're always talking very much

in quantitative terms and techni-

cal details when the problems

really aren't there. They very sel-

dom ask, 'Well, what's all this

Dyson has been waiting 40

years to write this book - the

distillation of long-fermenting

guilt. It began during World War

Cambridge University he was re-

cruited into the research division

of Britain's Bomber Command

bombing militarily ineffective, in-

discriminate in its rain of slaugh-

ter ("technology has made evil

anonymous") and dangerous for

flight crews, who had only a 3-in-

10 chance of completing their tours alive. As Dyson and his unit

devised ways to improve the odds,

Dyson found the saturation-

good for?"

By Curt Suplec Washington Past Service

D RINCETON, New Jersey -An improbable prophet at first reckoning, this tiny man in a spartan roum. No match for the Pentagon chieftains whose nucleararms policy he has just damned as "immoral and suicidal." Not even for the pacifist bomb-banners whose cause he finds equally unrealistic. Stray wisps of hair float out from his head in Einsteinian suspension: his clothes sag in wattled folds over his slight frame; the soft green tie flops in comic superfluity halfway to his knees.

"A physicist's physicist." Science magazine called him. But now at 60, driven by guilt, outrage and a lifelong compulsion to are technically sweet." wrestle the inchoate into comprenension, Freeman Dyson, who has taught for 30 years at Princeion's Institute for Advanced Studies, has turned with "a sense of mission" to the imperiled future of man.

"For the last 30 years or so I've been worrying about weapons," be murmurs, "and I felt very frustrated that I wasn't really doing anything just watching while all kinds of stupidities were going ahead. I've always felt that some-day, sometime I ought to try to steer the world in a better way." The British-born Dyson is an

omnivorous polymath: A major name in bomb design, subatomic physics, space-travel research arms control, reactor technology and astronomy, he is also a frequent contributor to The New Yorker and the author of two books - a critically esteemed memoir, "Disturbing the Universe" (1979), and now "Weapons and Hope," published this month. The tone is not coy: "The actu-

al use of nuclear weapons in a world of great powers armed with thousands of warheads cannot serve any sane military purpose whatsoever." Working from the "ethical imperative" that "selfdelense is good and mass murder is evil," but arguing on rigorous criteria of technological and political efficacy, he rejects a half-dozen alternative concepts for U.S. strategy - including the current

reliance on mutual assured de- he became horrified at the comstruction ("immoral and suicidmanders' general indifference. al") and the feasibility of limited thought of resigning, but rationalized the work, "retreating step by nuclear war ("illusory"). step from one moral position to Instead, Dyson offers a com-

prehensive "live and let live" pro-gram including a declared U.S. another, until at the end I had no moral position at all." national policy of no-first-use of Later, after studying at Cornell nuclear force and a wholesale reand at Princeton under Oppenvision of its arsenal: Negotiating heimer, he would bring a like the number of offensive weapons ambivalence to his friendship to a minimum, replacing them with the warlocks of Los Alamos. with small, precision, defensive to his work in the '50s with neumissiles and ending what he re-gards as the United States' protron weapons (for Project Orion, an abortive plan to boot spaceships to the stars by exploding vocative and Faustian obsession with "technical follies" like killer atomic bombs behind them satellites and the MX missile. "environmentally unacceptable." "The primal sin of scientists and Dyson deadpans now and to his close ties with such physicist-arms politicians alike," be says, "has been to run after weapons which designers as Edward Teller.

Ar first, his science-clan loyal-The allusion is to the declaraues led to hawkish pronouncetion by J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the U.S. A-bomb project ments. But by the mid-70s, he was arguing (in "Disturbing the during World War II, that the Universe") that "somewhere beream had "known sin" in creating tween the gospel of nonviolence and the strategy of mutual as-sured destruction there must be a the device. And how stand the sinners now? Dyson carefully middle ground . . . which allows killing in self-defense but brings his fingertips together, raises them to his chin and turns his head slightly aside. "I would say, on the whole —" and stops, forbids the purposeless massacre of innocents." His father was Sir George Dyeyes unfocusing as a thought is launched at some mental borizon.

son, a celebrated English composer-conductor, an aloof and cerebral authority figure; his mother, Mildred, a warmly literate lawyer. Whence the scientist? Dyson suddenly, unaccountably, grins.

He is remembering an unfin-

ished science-fiction novel he wrote at age 8. Proof, he says, that his aboriginal impulse "was not, 'Oh I really want to do science.' It was: I want to write like Jules

But at 15, his mind took a quantum leap. Fascinated with pop accounts of Einstein's theories but ignorant of math, he bought a differential calculus text and spent the Christmas holiday of 1938 devouring it. "I averaged 14 hours a day. Never have I enoyed a vacation more,"

The end of the war left Dyson and other young scientists years behind in their fields. The United States had the heavy action in physics, and Dyson decided to leave England, "I made a total misjudgment of the situation



Physicist Dyson: "There must be a middle ground."

there. I remember having an argument with [fellow physicist] Francis Crick. He was in a state of total despair," and wanted to start fresh in biology. "I said that was foolish hecause hiology wasn't ripe vet."

Dyson's woolly chuckle begins rising. "It was too soon to think of doing really fundamental things." Five years later Crick and the American James Watson broke the code of DNA, which won them a 1962 Nobel Prize. Dyson's

eyes are moist from laughing. Dyson turned his mind to a range of projects, from clean nuclear reactors to a slot at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the Kennedy administration. Because of that eclecticism, some say. Dyson never lived up to his promise; "In a sense that's true," says his daughter Es-ther, 32. "But he did something

much better — he's happy."
"Like every scientist." Dyson says. "I would like to make an important discovery. But I was never single-minded enough to sit

down and worry through a problem for 10 years the way Einstein did." Besides, he was devoted to his family — perhaps, Esther says, because Sir George had been so distant: "That's why he was such a good father to us. He didn't want to be this forbidding character.

She and her brother George are Dyson's children by a first wife: he has four other children by his present wife. Imme, whom he married in 1958. Esther became a widely quoted personal-computer specialist and bead of EDventure. a market-research firm. They were encouraged to go their own ways, she says — just as Dyson believed be had to do to build a new life away from his parents.

And just as he has always argued that mankind must do - or expire of a suffocating homogeneity on a shrinking Earth, "But to me," he says now, "it's very important that we don't. Clearly it's a struggle to keep any sort of diversity alive."

PEOPLE

Monroe Fans Purchase SII.000 in Memorabilic

Marilyn Monroe fans and collectors from around the United State paid more than \$11,000 for he memorabilia at n 10-minute auc tion organized by the autograph dealer Charles Hamilton. An uniform identified buyer from Atlanta !bought a yellow watercolor selfportrait, which the actress did for . charity sale in London in 1951-1 with a mailed bid of \$6,000, a real cord price for a single piece o Monroe memorabilia. Mona Mota of New York paid \$800 for two 11 1 by-14 photographs of the actres taken by Milton Greene. A third photo, autographed by Monrey was bought for \$1,500 by Todd Ax elrod of Las Vegas, and a letter to former New York Times editor wa sold for \$2,800 to Movie Memora bilia, a dealer in Canton, Massa chusetts. In the March 29, 1960 typewritten letter to Lester Marke then a New York Times editor Monroe wrote. "I want you t think of me as a predatory animal

Woody ABen filed a \$10-million lawsuit against a look-alike actr and the video company who hire him for an advertising campuigi National Video Inc. shows a ma resembling Allen renting videotap cassettes of two of Allen's films "Bananas" and "Annie Hall," in as ud in the March 1984 Video Review magazine. The Allen character really Phil Boroff, a Los Angele actor who is often hired to pose a the celebrity. The real Allen succe Thursday to U.S. District Court is New York, alleging the ad had caused him "irreparable harm."

Shirley MacLaine, who will be 50 Tuesday, showed off her nev Oscar statue at her opening n Broadway's Gersbwin Theate Thursday, but the star of "Terms o Endearment" was mainly in he song-and-dance woman guise fo the evening and put on a dynamic show. Douglas Watt, of the New York Daily News, said: "She hoof as well as ever, looks terrific in ; variety of costumes and, in effect exceeds the boundaries of formul; variety entertainment she's choserfor her return to the Broadway scene." Frank Rich of The Nev York Times wrote: "This is an eve ning for true-blue MacLaine fun - those who believe that the per former's best role, 'Terms of En dearment' notwithstanding, has always been hersell."

entertainment, or something other than alcoholie drinks." was praying for." **ANNOUNCEMENTS** MOVING **SUBSCRIBE ALLIED** INTERNATIONAL **VAN LINES** INTERNATIONAL HERALD FREE ESTIMATES THE CAREFUL MOVER PARIS Desbordes Interne **TRIBUNE** (01) 343 23 64 FRANKFURT Services, I.N (06) 1) 250066 AND SAVE. As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 50% of the newsstand price, depends on your country of residence. DUESSELDORF/ RATINGEN (02102] 45023 MUNICH LM.S. For details on this special introductory offer, 10891 147244 BREMEN OTH Overseur (01) 953 3636 BHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 22200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, 1r tel: Paris 747-12-65 ext. 4326 LONDON BRUSSELS: (02) 425 66 14 IN ASIA AND PACIFIC USA Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp contact our local distributor or. (0101) 312-681-8100 International Herald Tribune 1005 Tai Sang Communical Buildi 24-34 Hennessy Road HONG KONG Tel: HK 5-286726 INTERDEAN DESPERATE? DESPAIRING? SUICIDAL? No one to lell your troubles to? Ring the Sontaniors. Rame 678 92 27, (4:30-10:30pm) (24-hour prosumering commonly) FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL (24-hour answering service) in complete confidence Na one need know you called. AMSTERIAM ATHENS: BARCELONA: BORN: BREMEN: BREISSELS: CADIZ: FRANKFURT: GENEYA: LONDON: MADRID: MADRID: MADRID: MADRID: FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP crost-ine in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel. Pans 723 80 80, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English doily, Paris, 634 59 65. COMPULSIVE EATING, Phobias, As-sertiveness Training, Pans 293 40 77

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